

# **Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group: Mounded Tombs of Ancient Japan**

**World Heritage Nomination**

**Comprehensive Management Plan**

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# Chapter 1. Purpose of establishing the Comprehensive Management Plan and its summary

## 1-1. Purpose of establishing the plan

As the property nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List, the “Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group: Mounded Tombs of Ancient Japan” is a serial property comprising 45 component parts, including giant keyhole-shaped mounded tombs and other mounded tombs of varying sizes and shapes constructed in their surrounding areas.

The methods for property protection differ depending on whether the component part is a *Ryobo* (imperial tomb), which is a resting place of emperors and imperial family members, or a Historic Site designated under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. Various public and private organizations, such as the national government, the prefectural and municipal governments and private owners, are engaged in the management of the property.

The mounded tombs called *kofun*, including those that are not component parts, are located in two areas, Mozu (Sakai City, Osaka Prefecture) and Furuichi (Habikino City and Fujiidera City, Osaka Prefecture), and their conservation is being steadily conducted at both areas through the implementation of the individual preservation and management plans established for the respective areas that are units of designated Historic Sites.

For sustainable and integrated management of the property, mutual cooperation between the organizations concerned is indispensable. Thus, this Comprehensive Management Plan is designed for the purpose of clarifying the basic concept of and methods for coordinated management of the whole property, taking the surrounding environment into consideration, as well as the comprehensive management system including administrative frameworks.

## 1-2. Details of the plan's establishment

The Comprehensive Management Plan (hereafter, “the Plan”) was established by the Conference Headquarters for the Promotion of Mozu-Furuichi Kofungun for World Cultural Heritage Inscription, which consists of the Osaka Prefectural Government and Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments. To establish the Plan, opinions were obtained from the Advisory Committee of Mozu-Furuichi Kofungun for World Cultural Heritage Inscription and the Drafting Committee for the Mozu-Furuichi Kofungun World

Cultural Heritage Inscription Nomination Dossier, both of which are composed of experts with relevant expertise and experience, and from individual academic experts. At the same time, while collecting and coordinating opinions from other local stakeholders, the Conference Headquarters obtained advice and guidance from the Agency for Cultural Affairs and gained cooperation of the Imperial Household Agency.

## 1-3. Basic policy and standpoints for establishing the Plan

### 1-3-(1) The basic management policy

On the basis of the discussions concerning the Plan's establishment, the vision for the management of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group was summarized as the following three basic policies:

- To conserve the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group in the long term
- To communicate the value of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group to the people of the whole world
- To aim to harmonize the protection of the property and the development of local communities

### 1-3-(2) Standpoints for establishing the Plan

The following five items were taken as standpoints for the Plan's establishment. For each standpoint, the necessary matters for management will be organized and described: the present state and key issues in Chapter 3; the responses to the key issues in Chapter 4; the action plan in Chapter 5; and monitoring in Chapter 6.

#### 1 Protection and management of the Property

The property is distributed across two areas (the Mozu and Furuichi areas), and its protection and management is carried out with due consideration to the nature of *Ryobo* and Historic Sites respectively. Based on such characteristics of the property, continuous and appropriate management of each of the component parts, as well as integrated management of the entire group comprising those component parts, shall be conducted to ensure complete consistency between all measures taken for the property as a whole. Moreover, new findings obtained from various research efforts have been reflected in the protection and management of the property for further improvement.

#### 2 Buffer zone conservation

To pass down the property's Outstanding Universal Value to future generations, buffer zones have been established for the comprehensive conservation of the landscape in the property's surrounding area. The prefectural government and local municipalities regulate land-use methods and development in the buffer zone through various types of ordinances and systems to create a suitable environment for the property.

#### 3 Responses to developmental pressures, environmental changes and natural disaster risks

Currently, the state of conservation for the individual component parts is favorable. Factors foreseen to affect the property in the future are categorized in four types: development pressures, environmental changes, natural disaster, and visitor pressures, and basic policies common to the entire property shall be taken to deal with them.

In order to deal with such pressures, the national, prefectural and city governments, as well as other stakeholders coordinate and work to analyze the present state, understand the key issues, and implement measures in a planned manner.

#### **4 Visitor management**

To communicate the Outstanding Universal Value of the property comprehensively and in an easy-to-understand manner, measures shall be taken to improve the visitor reception capacity of the property as a whole, taking into account the characters of the individual component parts. Visitors will be guided to visit the property in an orderly manner so that there will be no negative impact on its Outstanding Universal Value from the anticipated increase in visitor number following inscription on the World Heritage List.

#### **5 Local community involvement**

Local residents have played a major role in the history of the property, which was protected over the long periods of time and passed down through history as part of the urban landscape, existing side by side with people. The understanding and cooperation of these local people are vital in order to realize highly sustainable management. For this reason, the Plan will be implemented in an integrated manner, with cooperation not only among government administrations but also with local residents and civil groups.

## **1-4. The kofun subject to comprehensive management**

Among the mounded tombs that have survived in Mozu and Furuichi, 49 kofun were selected to be the component parts of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group that is being nominated to be inscribed on the World Heritage List. They were selected as having met certain conditions and criteria, which were the construction period, the state of conservation, the surrounding environment and overall management, and the legal status of the protection. These 49 tombs at 45 sites<sup>1</sup> are selected as nominated component parts in the “Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group” and are subjected to this Plan.

The mounded tombs selected as component parts are legally managed according to the *Ryobo* system and/or the Historic Site system; there are 21 kofun in 17 sites under the former, 20 kofun at 20 sites under the latter and 8 kofun at 8 sites under both systems.

The government designates as *Ryobo* those kofun that were used to bury the emperor and the members of the Imperial Family, and they are managed in accordance with the National Property Act. In the Historic Sites system, archaeological remains with high historical and academic value are designated by the government as cultural properties based on the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, and they are managed by their owners. At the same time, all of the 89 surviving kofun in the Mozu and Furuichi areas are protected by the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties as Land containing Buried Cultural Properties.

<sup>\*1</sup> The difference between the numbers of kofun and sites derives from the fact that in some cases more than one kofun are located within one component part, as in the examples below:

Component part 2: Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun, Chayama Kofun and Daianjiyama Kofun

Component part 33: Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun, Konda-maruyama Kofun and Futatsuzuka Kofun

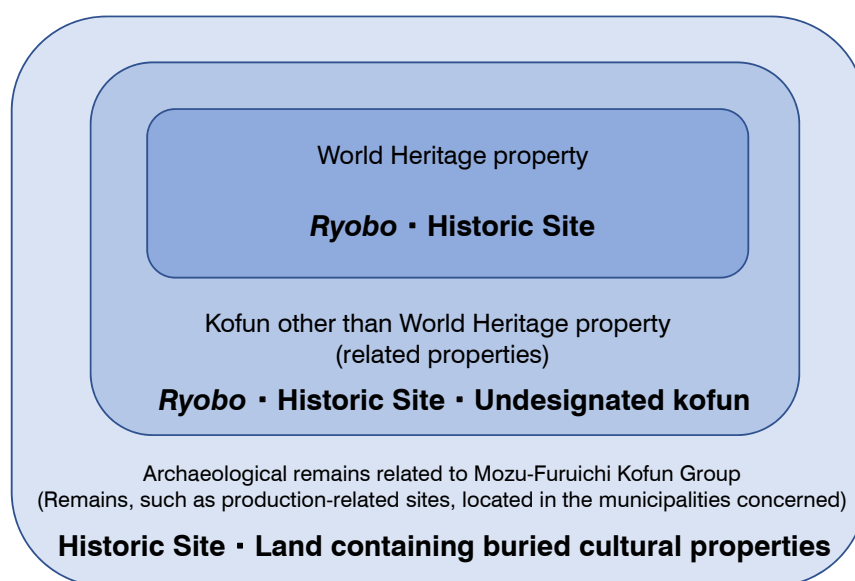


Figure 1-1 Framework of legal protection (World Heritage property and other sites)

The other kofun in the Mozu and Furuichi areas that were not selected to be component parts are not the direct targets of the Plan; however, they shall be conserved along with the component parts, as part of the entire kofun group.

## 1-5. The structure of the Comprehensive Management Plan

The Plan is composed of seven chapters, whose contents are as follows.

**Chapter 1** briefly summarizes the premises for the Plan's establishment, including the objectives, the details and the standpoints for its establishment.

**Chapter 2** provides an overview of the property's Outstanding Universal Value and component parts, as described in the main text of the nomination dossier, and explains the elements to be aware of for its management.

**Chapter 3** explains the current state of the conservation of the property and its surrounding environment and locates the issues relating to the conditions that may affect its management in the future.

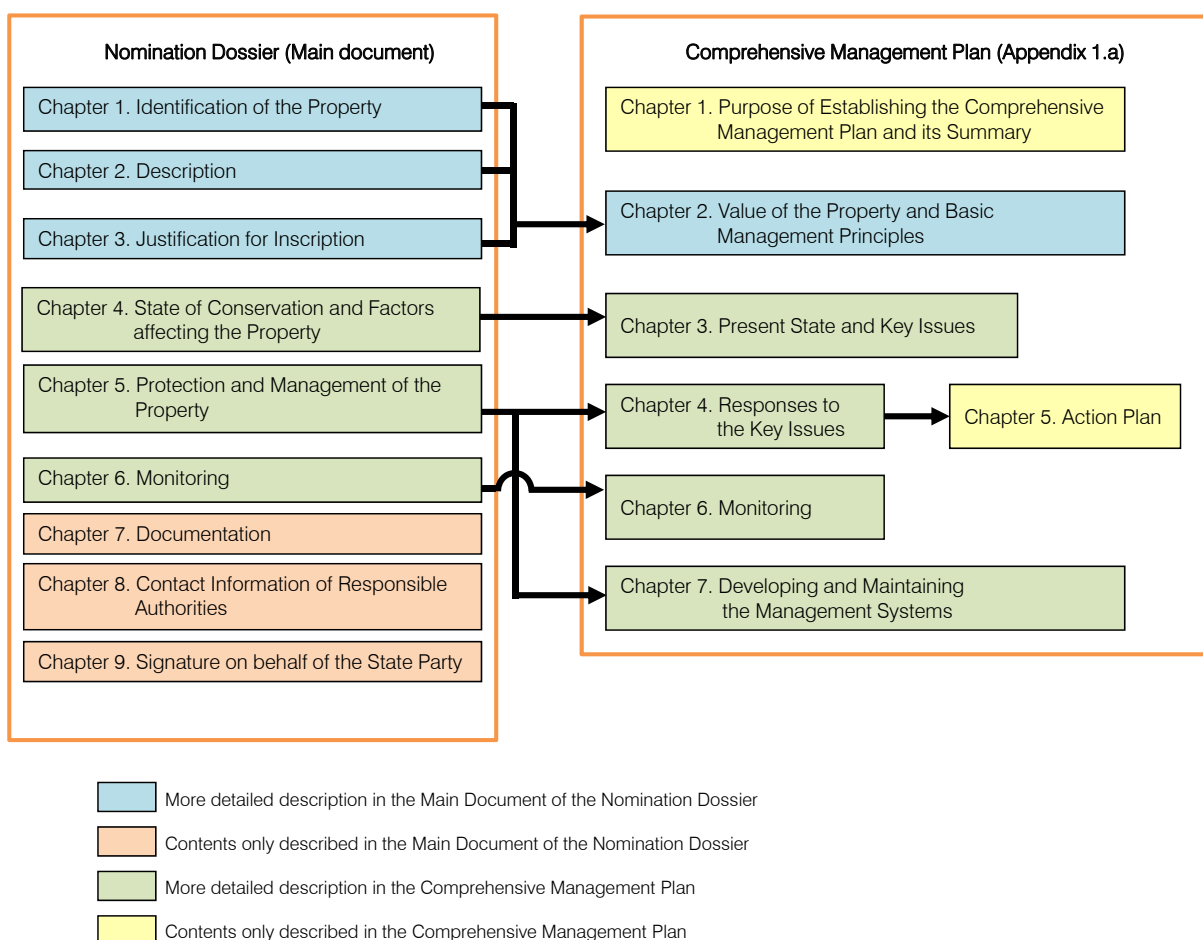
**Chapter 4** describes the policies to respond to issues, based on Chapter 2 and Chapter 3.

**Chapter 5** shows the action plan as a list of the measures and projects to be implemented, based on the policies to respond to the issues indicated in Chapter 4.



**Chapter 6** provides a table of the indicators used for assessing the state of conservation and the impact affecting the entire property from the various measures mentioned in Chapter 5 and describes the monitoring mechanism.

**Chapter 7** explains the management system for the steady implementation of the Plan including the organizational structure, the human and financial resources, and the implementation process.



**Figure 1-2 Relationship between the Nomination Dossier and Comprehensive Management Plan**

**Table1-1 The structure of the Comprehensive Management Plan (Ch. 3 to Ch. 5)**

Aspects	Ch. 3	Ch. 4	Ch. 5
	Issues	Responses	Specific approaches
Protection and management of the property	3-1-(1) Continuation of appropriate management of the component parts	4-1-(1) a) Protection based on laws and regulations	Protecting the property through laws and regulations
			Conservation of buried cultural properties in areas surrounding the property
		4-1-(1) b) Management of the component parts	Daily management and environmental improvement
			Identifying the impacts of natural disasters
			Planning and implementing improvement projects
			Promoting conversion of Historic Site land to public ownership
	3-1-(2) Continuation of research	4-1-(1) c) Integrated management of the property	Holding opinion exchange forums convening site managers from the two systems, under the framework of Comprehensive Management Plan
			Holding opinion exchange forums convening site managers from the two areas, under the framework of Comprehensive Management Plan
		4-1-(2) a) Research of the component parts	Conducting research of the component parts
Buffer zone conservation	3-2-(1) Improving the land use of the surrounding areas	4-1-(2) b) Research of the cultural properties related to the component parts	Conducting research of the associated cultural properties
		4-1-(2) c) Strengthening the systems of research	Enhancing the system for research
		4-2-(1) a) Basic concepts for establishing the buffer zone	Building height control
Responses to developmental pressures, environmental changes, and natural disaster risks	3-2-(1) Improving the land use of the surrounding areas	b) Basic concepts for buffer zone conservation	Building design features control
		c) Implementation of conservation through laws and regulations	Outdoor advertisement control
	3-3-(1) Development pressures	4-3-(1) Efforts for balancing with urbanization and infrastructure improvement	Understanding development trends in the areas surrounding the property
	3-3-(2) Environmental pressures	4-3-(2) Collecting information and implementing surveys on environmental changes	Establishing a forum for discussions with transportation companies
Responses to developmental pressures, environmental changes, and natural disaster risks	3-3-(3) Natural disasters and risk preparedness	4-3-(3) Collecting information and implementing surveys on natural disasters	Preventing climate change, wildlife and overgrown plants from damaging the property
			Keeping informed about natural disasters both anticipated and occurred, in and around the property, and conducting inspections

Aspects	Ch. 3	Ch. 4	Ch. 5
	Issues	Responses	Specific approaches
Visitor management	3-4-(1) Enhancing awareness of the OUV	4-4-(1) a) Improving information services	Offering lecture meetings and local explanatory sessions
			Utilizing the official website
			Publishing official interpretation guidebooks and brochures
		4-4-(1) b) Improving facilities for transmitting information and utilization	Developing facilities for interpreting and utilizing the property
			Training interpretation guides
		4-4-(1) c) Enhancement of the guided explanation system	Publishing official interpretation guidebooks and brochures in foreign languages
	3-4-(2) Providing better site-visiting environment for visitors	4-4-(2) a) Setting up contact points	Setting up contact points and appropriately guiding visitors to the sites
		4-4-(2) b) Presenting recommended visiting routes	Setting up visiting routes; publicizing them
			Installing visitor-guiding signage
		4-4-(2) c) Installation and promotion of amenities	Installing landscape-sensitive service facilities
	3-4-(3) Building a framework for appropriate visitor reception	4-4-(3) a) Constructing a visitor reception system	Considering basic plans for visitor reception
		4-4-(3) b) Improving visitors' manners and promoting the community's understanding regarding visitor reception	Improving visitors' manners and community members' awareness of potential influences
		4-4-(3) c) Building a framework for appropriate visitor reception	Counting the number of visitors
Local community involvement	3-5-(1) Utilizing the property for promoting local identity	4-5-(1) a) Increasing lifelong-learning opportunities about the local heritage	Holding outreach classes
		4-5-(1) b) Promoting heritage education for primary and secondary school children	Producing guidebooks for elementary and secondary school students
	3-5-(2) Promoting citizens' involvement in conservation	4-5-(2) a) Promoting the activities of private-sector support groups	Supporting activities of private-sector support groups
		4-5-(2) b) Supporting the activities of local community members	Cooperating in local community activities



# Chapter 2. Value of the property and basic management principles

For the management of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, it is important to have a common understanding among the stakeholders regarding what aspects of the Property in particular must be protected and passed down to future generations. Therefore, this chapter reconfirms the Outstanding Universal Value of the Property as described in the nomination dossier for its World Heritage inscription and discusses the basic principles of the methods to protect and transmit this value.

## 2-1. Value of the nominated property

### 2-1-(1) Brief synthesis

The property “Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group” is a tomb group of the king’s clan and the clan’s affiliates that ruled the ancient Japanese archipelago and took charge of diplomacy with contemporary East Asian powers. The tombs were constructed between the late 4th century and the late 5th century, which was the peak of the Kofun period, characterized by construction of distinctive mounded tombs called *kofun*. A set of 49 kofun in 45 component parts is located on a plateau overlooking the bay which was the maritime gateway to the continent, in the southern part of the Osaka Plain which was one of the important political cultural centers. The property includes many tombs with plans in the shape of a keyhole, a feature unique in the world, on an extraordinary scale of civil engineering work in terms of world-wide constructions; among these tombs several measure as much as 500 meters in mound length. They form a group, along with smaller tombs that are differentiated by their various sizes and shapes. In contrast to the type of burial mound commonly found in many parts of the world, which is an earth or piled-stone mound forming a simple covering over a coffin or a burial chamber, kofun are architectural achievements with geometrically elaborate designs created as a stage for funerary rituals, decorated with *haniwa* clay figures.

During this period, political turmoil in China triggered a change in the regional power dynamic throughout East Asia, thereby prompting the emergence of kingly powers in numerous parts of the region. While these various kingly powers built their tombs in their own styles, the mounded tombs on the Japanese archipelago developed a unique appearance as monumental forms rising above the ground. The significant size differences, variety of mound shapes, and arrangement of the concentrated kofun observed in the nominated property visually demonstrate the hierarchical power structure of the kingly authority of the time. The funerary rituals practiced at kofun throughout the archipelago were instrumental in confirming and strengthening the succession of power, as well as in connecting the central and local powers. With the mounds possessing such high social significance, grandeur and structural beauty were pursued in kofun construction, showing a dedication which resulted in kofun becoming exceptional

technical achievements of earthen construction. The fact that they still retain their exceptional form and character today, 1600 years since the time of construction, shows how advanced their technical level was.

The nominated property bears outstanding witness to the history of the people of the Japanese archipelago, characterized by the expression of power through the formation of mounded tombs, which was a phenomenon that occurred as a response to the political turmoil in East Asia before Japanese society entered into a new phase of history with an established centralized state under the influence of the Chinese system of law.

### **2-1-(2) Justification for criteria**

#### **Criterion (iii)**

The Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group is exceptional testimony to the Kofun Period's culture, in which the socio-political structure of the time was demonstrated by the shape and the size of kofun built as a collective entity.

The property illustrates that there once existed a highly sophisticated funerary system that suggested social class differences. The most fully and clearly demonstrated hierarchical structure of the property became the reference for kofun groups of the archipelago, situating this group at the top of their hierarchy. The way of social rule mediated by the kofun and the funeral rituals spread to a wide area of the archipelago and the number of tombs discovered to date totals more than 160,000.

#### **Criterion (iv)**

The Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group is an outstanding example of kofun, a type of burial mound original to the Japanese archipelago. It illustrates a unique historical stage of the archipelago – the period of formation and development of an ancient kingly power that emerged in response to the political turmoil in East Asia – in which ancestral tombs were created as monuments most clearly demonstrating the power of the different groups and societies.

The densely concentrated mounded tombs in the Mozu-Furuichi area are contemporaneous, yet varied; they come in four standardized plan types – keyhole shape, scallop shape, round and square – and in an extremely wide range in scale from 20 meters to nearly 500 meters in mound length. Moreover, a kofun is not a simple earth or piled-stone mound covering over a coffin or a burial chamber, which is often the case for burial mounds found in many other parts of the world. It is an exceptional architectural achievement that was designed as a stage for funerary rituals, decorated with paving stones and clay objects, and built with highly elaborate and geometry-based architectural planning and technology.

### **2-1-(3) Statement of integrity**

The nominated property fully possesses integrity as material evidence visually expressing the ancient kingly power through kofun, the burial mound type original to the Japanese archipelago which characterizes the culture of the Kofun period. The property's 49 kofun in 45 component parts were selected from the kingly power's tombs that belonged to the Middle Kofun period – those which most

saliently demonstrate how the power governed the society and which are in a good state of conservation.

The property, in the whole set of all tombs related as a group, as it is the best and historically and geographically the most coherent example, demonstrates all three attributes that convey the Outstanding Universal Value; a wide range of types of mounded tombs grouped together; four standardized plan types; evidence of elaborate distinctive funerary rituals.

The individual component parts include their respective archaeological features such as mounds as evidence of the Outstanding Universal Value. Their state of conservation is good overall and they have been managed properly by their owners or managing bodies. The area surrounding the property became urbanized over the long course of history, but buffer zone areas of sufficient extent have been set to protect the property, implementing conservation measures based on the Comprehensive Management Plan.

#### **2-1-(4) Statement of authenticity**

The authenticity of the nominated property is supported by sufficient scientific and archaeological studies on the attributes of each component part contributing to the Outstanding Universal Value. The authenticity of the property has been retained in its form and design, material and substance, and use and functions.

The property's 49 kofun in 45 component parts are archaeological remains of what was constructed in the Middle Kofun Period and they have survived in an almost perfect state. In the course of history, some of the tombs' mounds and moats were used for other purposes such as fortresses and reservoirs. However, the design, materials and facilities inside the mounds of the kofun remained almost intact. From the late 19th century onwards, some repair works were done for some kofun. They were, however, carried out with due consideration for the original shape.

#### **2-1-(5) Requirements for protection and management**

The entire property is under legal protection and is appropriately managed by the national and local governments, in coordination with private owners. There are two systems to protect the property components and the components are designated as either or both of them: national properties designated as imperial mausolea, and properties designated as Historic Sites under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

An adequate extent of area encompassing all of the component parts is set as the buffer zone with an aim to control development and other activities that could disturb the view of the kofun or cause any other negative impact on them. In the buffer zone, the height and design of buildings and outdoor advertisements are subject to restrictions in accordance with such laws as the City Planning Act, the Landscape Act and the Outdoor Advertisement Act. Moreover, the Comprehensive Management Plan was established to conserve the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and to transmit it to future generations. Based on the plan, a system has already been established for the institutions concerned to discuss, on a regular basis and as necessary, matters related to management of the sites and

conservation of the surrounding environment.

As long-term efforts, measures to improve the sites themselves and visitor reception capacity shall be taken steadily along the lines of an annual plan, in order to communicate the Outstanding Universal Value of the property as a whole, taking each component's nature into account, while promoting the understanding and the cooperation of the local residents.



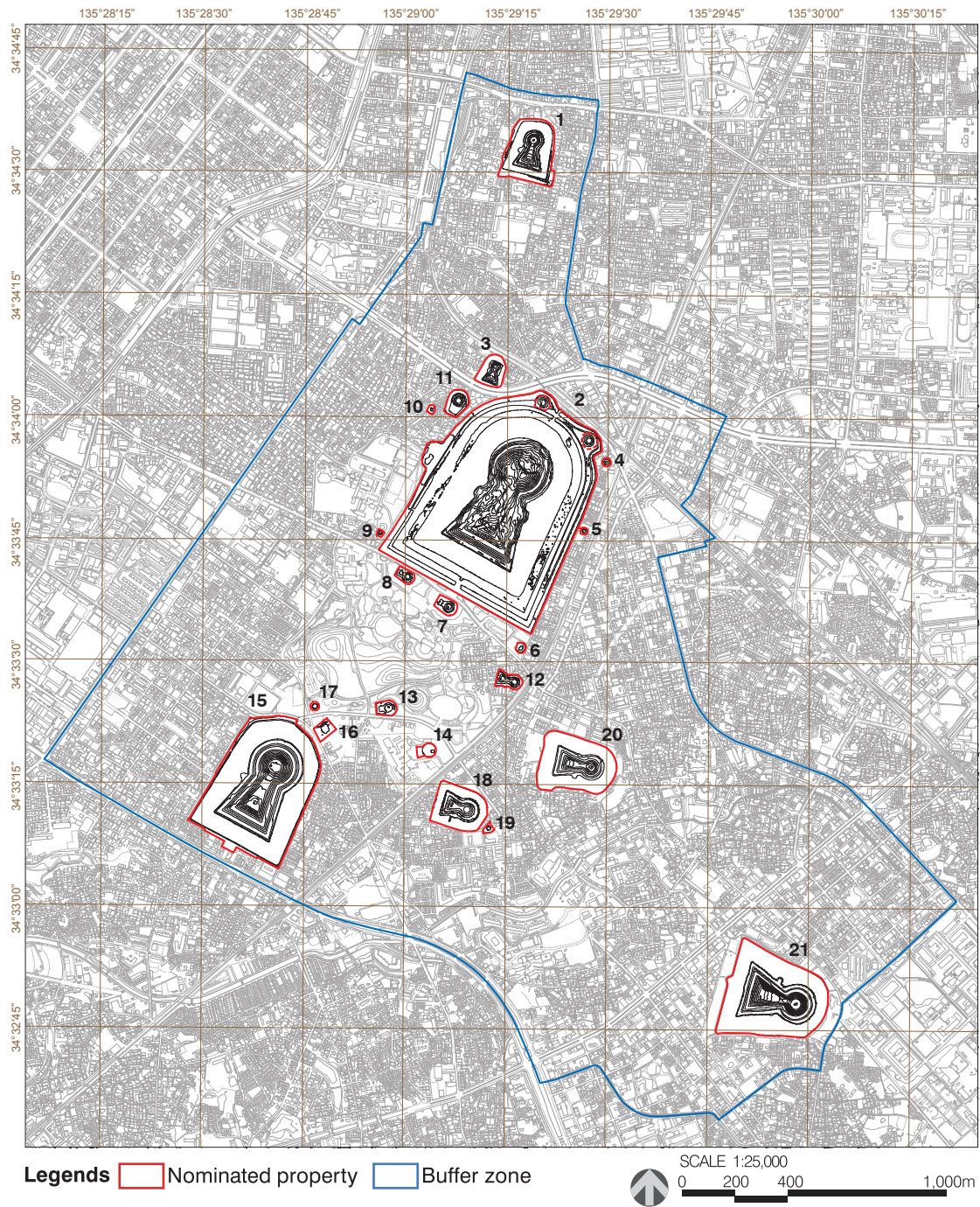
## 2-2. Component parts

### 2-1-(1) List of the component parts

**Table 2-1 Component part of the nominated property, their locations and areas, and the buffer zone areas**

ID No.	Name of the component part	Region/District	Coordinate of the central point		Area of nominated component of the property (ha)	Area of buffer zone (ha)
			Latitude	Longitude		
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 34' 34"	E 135° 29' 18"	4.06	517
2	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun, Chayama Kofun and Daianjiyama Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 33' 53"	E 135° 29' 16"	46.40	
	2-1 Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun					
	2-2 Chayama Kofun					
	2-3 Daianjiyama Kofun					
3	Nagayama Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 34' 05"	E 135° 29' 12"	0.97	
4	Genemonyama Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 33' 54"	E 135° 29' 28"	0.09	
5	Tsukamawari Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 33' 46"	E 135° 29' 26"	0.07	
6	Osamezuka Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 33' 31"	E 135° 29' 16"	0.07	
7	Magodayuyama Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 33' 36"	E 135° 29' 06"	0.45	
8	Tatsusayama Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 33' 40"	E 135° 29' 00"	0.34	
9	Dogameyama Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 33' 46"	E 135° 28' 56"	0.06	
10	Komoyamazuka Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 34' 01"	E 135° 29' 03"	0.08	
11	Maruhoyama Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 34' 01"	E 135° 29' 07"	0.69	
12	Nagatsuka Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 33' 29"	E 135° 29' 16"	0.51	
13	Hatazuka Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 33' 24"	E 135° 28' 58"	0.38	
14	Zenizuka Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 33' 18"	E 135° 29' 03"	0.30	
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 33' 14"	E 135° 28' 39"	17.30	
16	Terayama-minamiyama Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 33' 22"	E 135° 28' 48"	0.42	
17	Shichikannon Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 33' 24"	E 135° 28' 46"	0.09	
18	Itasuke Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 33' 11"	E 135° 29' 09"	2.42	
19	Zenemonyama Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 33' 09"	E 135° 29' 11"	0.10	
20	Gobyoyama Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 33' 17"	E 135° 29' 27"	5.40	
21	Nisanzai Kofun	Sakai City	N 34° 32' 48"	E 135° 29' 58"	10.53	
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	Fujiidera City	N 34° 34' 55"	E 135° 35' 37"	4.74	23
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	Fujiidera City	N 34° 33' 57"	E 135° 35' 39"	9.34	350
24	Hachizuka Kofun	Fujiidera City	N 34° 34' 04"	E 135° 35' 45"	0.31	
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	Fujiidera City	N 34° 34' 23"	E 135° 37' 00"	6.43	
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	Fujiidera City	N 34° 34' 55"	E 135° 35' 37"	7.23	
27	Nabezuka Kofun	Fujiidera City	N 34° 34' 17"	E 135° 34' 53"	0.14	
28	Suketayama Kofun	Fujiidera City	N 34° 34' 05"	E 135° 36' 47"	0.12	
29	Nakayamazuka Kofun	Fujiidera City	N 34° 34' 05"	E 135° 36' 49"	0.24	
30	Yashimazuka Kofun	Fujiidera City	N 34° 34' 05"	E 135° 36' 52"	0.25	
31	Komuroyama Kofun	Fujiidera City	N 34° 34' 05"	E 135° 36' 34"	2.92	
32	Otorizuka Kofun	Fujiidera City	N 34° 34' 01"	E 135° 36' 32"	0.51	

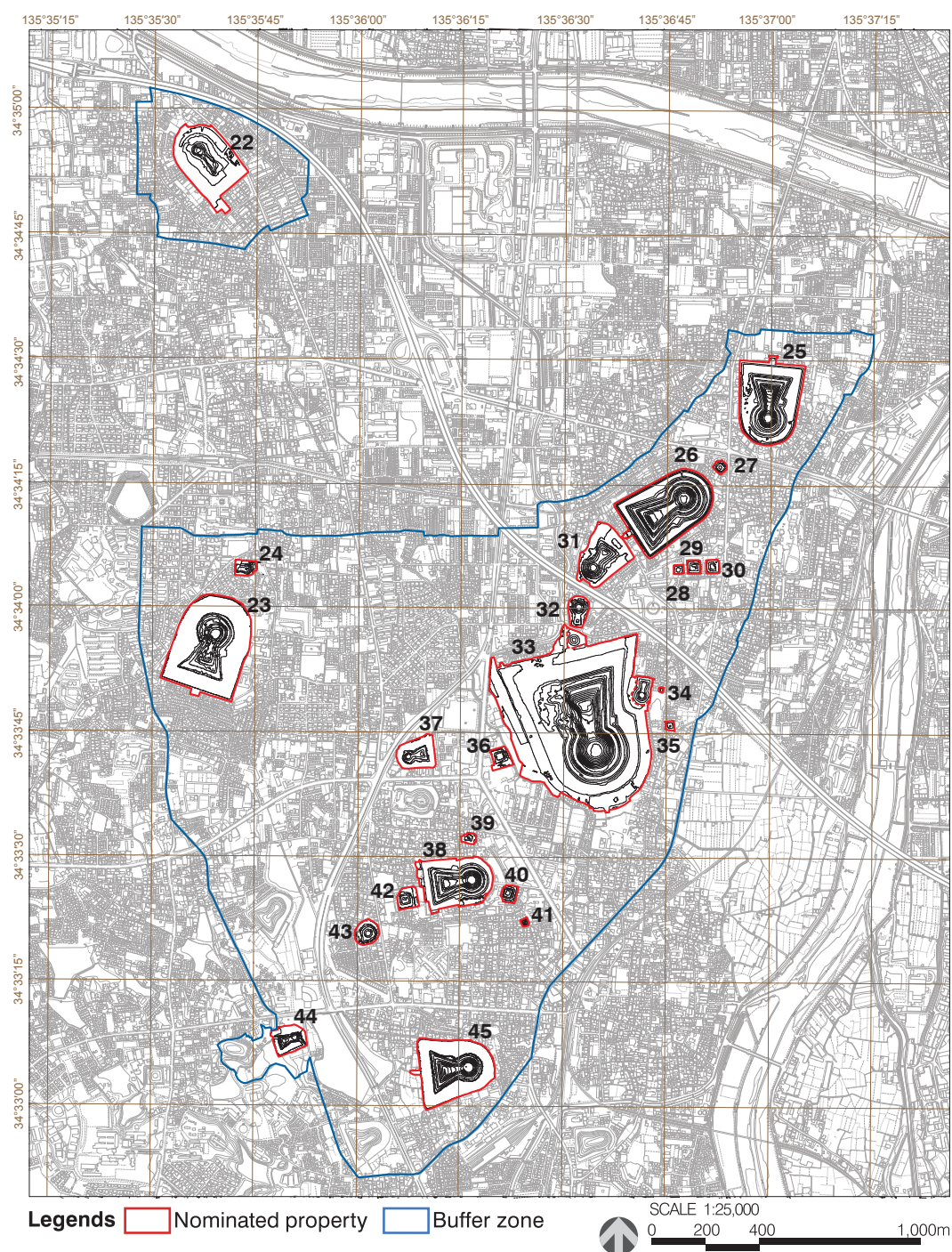
ID No.	Name of the component part	Region/District	Coordinate of the central point		Area of nominated component of the property (ha)	Area of buffer zone (ha)
			Latitude	Longitude		
33	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun, Konda-maruyama Kofun and Futatsuzuka Kofun	Habikino City	N 34° 33' 44"	E 135° 36' 34"	28.92	
	33-1 Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun					
	33-2 Konda-maruyama Kofun					
	33-3 Futatsuzuka Kofun					
34	Higashiumazuka Kofun	Habikino City	N 34° 33' 50"	E 135° 36' 44"	0.03	
35	Kurizuka Kofun	Habikino City	N 34° 33' 46"	E 135° 36' 45"	0.11	
36	Higashiyama Kofun	Fujiidera City	N 34° 33' 42"	E 135° 36' 19"	0.41	
37	Hazamiyama Kofun	Fujiidera City	N 34° 33' 42"	E 135° 36' 08"	1.50	
38	Hakayama Kofun	Habikino City, Fujiidera City	N 34° 33' 28"	E 135° 36' 16"	4.34	
39	Nonaka Kofun	Fujiidera City	N 34° 33' 32"	E 135° 36' 16"	0.19	
40	Mukohakayama Kofun	Habikino City	N 34° 33' 26"	E 135° 36' 22"	0.33	
41	Nishiumazuka Kofun	Habikino City	N 34° 33' 22"	E 135° 36' 24"	0.07	
42	Joganjiyama Kofun	Fujiidera City	N 34° 33' 25"	E 135° 36' 07"	0.52	
43	Aoyama Kofun	Fujiidera City	N 34° 33' 21"	E 135° 36' 02"	0.51	
44	Minegazuka Kofun	Habikino City	N 34° 33' 09"	E 135° 35' 51"	1.12	
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	Habikino City	N 34° 33' 04"	E 135° 36' 16"	5.65	
				<b>Total area:</b>	<b>166.66</b>	<b>890</b>



ID No.	Component Part's Name	ID No.	Component Part's Name	ID No.	Component Part's Name
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	8	Tatsusayama Kofun	17	Shichikannon Kofun
2	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun (2-1)	9	Dogameyama Kofun	18	Itasuke Kofun
	Chayama Kofun (2-2)	10	Komoyamazuka Kofun	19	Zenemonyama Kofun
	Daianjiyama Kofun (2-3)	11	Maruhoyama Kofun	20	Gobyoyama Kofun
3	Nagayama Kofun	12	Nagatsuka Kofun	21	Nisanzai Kofun
4	Genemonyama Kofun	13	Hatazuka Kofun		
5	Tsukamawari Kofun	14	Zenizuka Kofun		
6	Osamezuka Kofun	15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun		
7	Magodayuyama Kofun	16	Terayama-minamiyama Kofun		

Figure 2-1 Location of the nominated property (Mozu area)





ID No.	Component Part's Name	ID No.	Component Part's Name	ID No.	Component Part's Name
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	30	Yashimazuka Kofun	37	Hazamiyama Kofun
23	Chuai-tenno-ryo Kofun	31	Komuroyama Kofun	38	Hakayama Kofun
24	Hachizuka Kofun	32	Otorizuka Kofun	39	Nonaka Kofun
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun		Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun (33-1)	40	Mukohakayama Kofun
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	33	Konda-maruyama Kofun (33-2)	41	Nishiumazuka Kofun
27	Nabezuka Kofun		Futatsuzuka Kofun (33-3)	42	Joganjiyama Kofun
28	Suketayama Kofun	34	Higashiumazuka Kofun	43	Aoyama Kofun
29	Nakayamazuka Kofun	35	Kurizuka Kofun	44	Minegazuka Kofun
		36	Higashiyama Kofun	45	Hakuchoryo Kofun

**Figure 2-2 Location of the nominated property (Furuichi area)**

## 2-2-(2) Overview of the component parts

Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group is located on the Osaka Plain which is situated in the center of the Japanese archipelago and was a political and cultural center of ancient Japan. As it was a gateway for exchange with the East Asian powers of the time, this area greatly prospered as a reception center of the cultures from abroad.

The property sits on the hills in the southern edge of the plain, and its component parts are grouped in two areas: Mozu area in Sakai City, and: Furuichi area in Habikino City and Fujiidera City. The two areas are juxtaposed east to west and used to be inter-visible. The two areas share common features in terms of location; in addition to the fact that they both face the Osaka Plain to the north, they were both located beside important transportation routes: the Mozu area facing the Osaka Bay to the west, which led to the continent, while the Furuichi area had an ancient road to the north, connecting the Osaka Bay and the Nara Basin from east to west.

Twenty-three tombs within 21 component parts are in the Mozu area, whereas 26 tombs in 23 component parts are in the Furuichi area; they all exist in a good state of conservation.

### a. Mozu Area

The Mozu area, which is located in the northwestern part of Sakai City, Osaka Prefecture, is the location of 21 component parts [1 to 21]. Constructed on the plateau overlooking Osaka Bay to the west and the Osaka Plain to the north, many mounded tombs are distributed over a range with a radius of approximately 2 km. The surface of the terrace is rugged due to erosion caused by rivers, and the tombs were built utilizing this microtopography as much as possible. The coastline at the time was located in the immediate vicinity of the area, about 1.5 km to the west (today, around 3 km), and it is considered that the row of large tombs was built there in order to be visible from the sea. The original arrangement of the giant tombs on the western part of the plateau, facing Osaka Bay to the west, and the topographic feature of the time remain today without significant changes.

The Mozu area's large-scale mounded tombs can be roughly divided into two groups in terms of position: one that runs north to south alongside Osaka Bay and the other that runs from east to west, toward the inland side. To give the main examples, the former group includes Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun [1], Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun [2-1] and Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun [15], while the latter group includes Nisanzai Kofun [21], Gobyoyama Kofun [20] and Itasuke Kofun [18]. One feature of the distribution of the components parts is that many small tombs were built surrounding Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun [2-1], and these tombs are thought to have had a close relationship to one another. This can also be said for the many small- and middle-sized tombs distributed between Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun and Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun [15].

### b. Furuichi Area

The Furuichi area is distributed across Habikino City and Fujiidera City in Osaka Prefecture and is the location of 24 of the component parts [22 to 45]. Mounded tombs were constructed over a range with a radius of around 2 km, on a plateau overlooking the Osaka Plain to the north and Ishikawa River to the

east. An ancient road connecting the Osaka Plain and the Nara Basin runs on the north of the mounded tomb group, right below the plateau, and it is considered that the large tombs were built in a row to be visible from the plain below. The original arrangement of the giant tombs atop the elevated terrace facing the Osaka Plain and the topographic features of the time remain even to this day without significant changes.

The center of the Furuichi area is a depression that runs from south to north, and the mounded tombs are distributed in a V-shape, sandwiching it from east and west. The main tombs among its component parts, in the direction from northeast toward the south, are Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun [25], Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun [26], Komuroyama Kofun [31], Otorizuka Kofun [32], Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun [33-1], Hakayama Kofun [38] and Hakuchoryo Kofun [45], which has the most southerly location. From here toward the northwest are located Minegazuka Kofun [44] and Chuai-tenno-ryo Kofun [23], while Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun [22] has the most northerly location on the plain. Another feature of the distribution of the component parts is the many small tombs distributed across the area around the giant keyhole-shaped tombs that are considered to be closely related to them, such as those situated next to Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun [33-1].

## 2-3. Management elements requiring attention

### 2-3- (1) Integrated management of the property, with protection by two systems

The Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group is a single unit of property, made up of 49 tombs in 45 component parts. Out of the 49 kofun, 21 are managed as *Ryobo*, 20 are protected as Historic Sites, and 8 are protected by partial or entire designation as both *Ryobo* and Historic Site.

*Ryobo* are tombs where emperors and members of the Imperial Family are interred, and a place where the Imperial Family continues to perform rituals to this day. In other words, *Ryobo* are spaces for respect and reverence; therefore, there is no leeway in principle for any alteration to the mounds under the management of the Imperial Household Agency.

Conversely, in the Historic Site Preservation and Management Plan that the municipalities (a general term used for Sakai City, Habikino City and Fujiidera City, which conduct the management of the property) designed under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties and related ordinances, there are severe restrictions against alterations to the existing state of the kofun designated as Historic Sites. Meanwhile, their utilization for pedagogical use is also required; therefore, the improvement of the sites is expected at times for this utilization and for display, on strict condition that the sites are securely protected.

Both *Ryobo* and Historic Sites are managed under strict restrictions and the conservation methods for the mounds are consistent with each other. However, there are some differences concerning the purpose and the methods for the management deriving from the characteristics of the *Ryobo* and Historic Sites. *Ryobo* are tombs of emperors and members of the Imperial Family, and places where rituals are continually held, whereas Historic Sites are cultural properties.



Understanding such differences, the “Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Council” (see Chapter 7-1-(2)) was established to recognize the condition of the property as a whole and continuously consult among the member institutions on matters concerning management of the property and its surroundings, while sharing the understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property as a kofun group. Thus, integrated property management shall be conducted under the Council.

### **2-3- (2) The Property distributed over two areas**

The Property components are located in two areas, Mozu and Furuichi. Today, while the surrounding environments of both these locations are urbanized, each has a distinct character due to the differences in their locational features and histories. The Mozu area and its environs comprise a region having been formed into an urban area as a result of urban-infrastructure improvements and planned land use carried out since the 1930s.

The Furuichi area and its environs, on the other hand, comprised an expansive and verdant rural landscape up to the end of the World War II, but subsequently it acquired the characteristics of a garden city. In the 1960s its population rapidly increased, and it became a suburban residential city.

Taking the current situation and historical background of each area into account, a coherent system of management will be implemented, under which alteration of the existing state of the Historic Sites and the *Ryobo* are prohibited in principle. Buffer zones in both areas shall also be preserved based upon the same standards, ensuring integrated management.

## **2-4. Basic management principles**

Next, basic concepts of the management of the property will be clarified based upon the aforementioned three aspects of discussion: the value of the property (2-1); the component parts (2-2); and the management elements requiring attention (2-3).

First of all, the following three attributes of the serial property are the central pillars of conveying its Outstanding Universal Value, and also become the main pillars for management (see pp. 27-43 of the Nomination Dossier).

a) A wide range of types of mounded tombs grouped together

*Densely concentrated in two areas, the kofun of the nominated property show a wide variation of shape and size, from the largest keyhole-shaped kofun measuring almost 500 m long to others as small as 20 m. They are the examples that most clearly demonstrate the distinct feature of the kofun built in the Japanese archipelago: mounded tombs, differing in plan form and in size, were created in the same regions and in the same periods.*

b) Four standardized plan types

*The kofun composing the nominated property come in four plan forms: keyhole plan, scallop plan,*

*round and square plans. They are the standardized kofun shapes, which served as models for local kofun constructed across the archipelago. In other words, the nominated property played the leading role in developing kofun design and construction technologies required to build them.*

c) Evidence of elaborate and distinctive funerary rituals

*A burial facility was dug into the top of the mound of each kofun, and haniwa and paving stones were placed along the mound surface. The fact that funerary rituals took place on the mound and that the mound was made to be a glorious platform were major features of the kofun of the Japanese archipelago. The nominated property clearly demonstrates this.*

In principle, the Ryobo and Historic Sites systems do not allow alterations to the existing state of the designated kofun, including parts such as their mounds and moats, thereby protecting the property's attributes.

Moreover, in order to prevent any negative impact upon the property's Outstanding Universal Value that these attributes convey, an urban landscape in which the mounded tombs and the buildings around them are harmonized will be created, with the understanding of residents in the areas near the kofun (see Chapter 4. 4-2-(1) for the details of the basic concept of the buffer zone conservation).

In terms of specific efforts, a buffer zone surrounding the nominated property has been established based on the following approaches:

- 1) Creating a landscape that harmonizes with the various sizes and shapes of the mounds;
- 2) Conserving the view of the townscape with gigantic tombs

Based on the above approaches, a landscape giving a sense of the grandeur and serenity of the mounded tombs shall be maintained and developed by imposing a certain level of restrictions in building height, building design features, and outdoor advertisements (see Chapter 4. 4-2-(1) for the details of the basic concepts for buffer zone conservation).

As a long-term effort, improvement of the property and measures for visitor reception shall be made in a step-by-step manner consistent with the annual plan while taking into account the natures of the individual component parts, and encouraging the understanding and cooperation of local residents, with an aim to clearly communicate the Outstanding Universal Value of the property as a whole.



## Buffer zone

Basic policy for buffer zone conservation

- 1) to enhance landscape harmonizing with various sizes and shapes of kofun
- 2) to conserve the view of landscape with gigantic tombs  
→ Preventing negative impact on the attributes conveying the OUV

## The Property

Basic policy for management of the property

**Protection of the attributes conveying the OUV**

- 1) A wide range of types of mounded tombs grouped together
- 2) Four standardized plan types
- 3) Evidence of elaborate and distinctive funerary rituals

Restrictions within the buffer zone: building height, design features, and outdoor advertisements

Figure 2-3 Outlines of the Basic management concepts



# Chapter 3. Present State and Key Issues

This chapter explores the present state of the conditions that can affect the preservation of the property, and organizes the key issues that require examination and implementation to conserve the property in a favorable manner. Based on the viewpoint of plan formulation in 1-3-(2), the content of the chapter is as follows:

- Section 1. "Protection and management of the property";
- Section 2. "Buffer zone conservation";
- Section 3. "Responses to developmental pressures, environmental change, and natural disaster risks";
- Section 4. "Visitor management"; and
- Section 5. "Local community involvement". (Organization of sections is common throughout Chapters 3 through 5.)

## 3-1. Protection and management of the property

Ch. 3 Issues	Ch. 4 Responses
3-1-(1) Continuation of appropriate management of the component parts	4-1-(1) a) Protection based on laws and regulations b) Management of the component parts c) Integrated management of the property
3-1-(2) Continuation of research	4-1-(2) a) Research of the component parts b) Research of the cultural properties related to the component parts c) Strengthening the systems of research

### 3-1-(1) Continuation of appropriate management of the component parts

#### a. The property's state of conservation

The nominated property is a serial property consisting of 45 component parts, each appropriately managed by the national government, local governments or private owners. The overall state of conservation is good.

The component parts categorized as *Ryobo* are the resting places of the Emperors and other members of the Imperial Family, so that some *Ryobo* have places of worship. General entry into the sites is in principle prohibited except for Imperial Household Agency staff conducting regular patrols to monitor the state of conservation. Therefore, there is no possibility of human-induced impact on the component parts of the property.

The component parts other than *Ryobo* are managed by the local municipalities and private owners in accordance with the individual preservation and management plans that are designed under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. Alteration of the existing state of the sites is prohibited in principle. Even when conducting any repairs or improvement work necessary for the conservation of the property,

one must go through a strict review process to obtain prior permission from the national government (Commissioner for Cultural Affairs). Thus, the component parts of the property are not negatively affected.

All of the component parts are mounded tombs, and the mounds and moats are constantly monitored for any collapses and changes in shape. Similarly, the condition of the trees on the mounds and moat water is also constantly observed (see Appendix 1.b “Summaries for property management plans specific each component part”). The state of vegetation on the mounds differ from component to component. Concerning components on which trees grow too vigorously, trimming and pruning are carried out as necessary to ensure the conservation of archaeological features. Thus, they are maintained in a good state. As for those with a surrounding moat, the shoreline at the foot of the mound is closely monitored for erosion caused by the moat water. Where necessary, conservation measures are taken to protect the mounds from being affected, thereby the appropriate state of conservation is maintained.

Any projects involving acts taking place on the mounds and in the surrounding moats that could have a negative impact on the property are assessed prior to their commencement, in view of protecting the Outstanding Universal Value so that the property remains in an appropriate state of conservation and will be perpetually handed down to subsequent generations in good condition.

Some of the component parts have their moat and bank buried underground through cultivation and other activities over the course of history. The terrain is made known as “Land containing Buried Cultural Properties” under the framework of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. The local municipalities (Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera Cities) make efforts to gain more knowledge of the archaeological features underground, and determine which areas of land are to be protected under the Law. Once the requirements for legal protection are met, the lands are designated as the Historic Sites by the national government. The municipalities continue promoting these efforts in the future.

**Table 3-1 Component parts of the nominated property by protection and management system**

ID No.	Name of the Component part	Location	Ryobo *1	Historic Site *2	Remarks
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	Sakai City	X		
2	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun, Chayama Kofun and Daianjiyama Kofun	Sakai City	X		
3	Nagayama Kofun	Sakai City	X	X	The moat is municipally designated as Historic Site.
4	Genemonyama Kofun	Sakai City	X		
5	Tsukamawari Kofun	Sakai City		X	
6	Osamezuka Kofun	Sakai City		X	
7	Magodayuyama Kofun	Sakai City	X	X	The moat is municipally designated as Historic Site.
8	Tatsusayama Kofun	Sakai City	X	X	The moat is municipally designated as Historic Site.
9	Dogameyama Kofun	Sakai City	X		

ID No.	Name of the Component part	Location	Ryobo *1	Historic Site *2	Remarks
10	Komoyamazuka Kofun	Sakai City	X		
11	Maruhoyama Kofun	Sakai City	X	X	The moat and square front part are designated as Historic Site only.
12	Nagatsuka Kofun	Sakai City		X	
13	Hatazuka Kofun	Sakai City		X	
14	Zenizuka Kofun	Sakai City		X	
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	Sakai City	X		
16	Terayama-minamiyama Kofun	Sakai City		X	
17	Shichikannon Kofun	Sakai City		X	
18	Itasuke Kofun	Sakai City		X	
19	Zenemonyama Kofun	Sakai City		X	
20	Gobyoyama Kofun	Sakai City	X		The moat is anticipated to be designated as Historic Site.
21	Nisanzai Kofun	Sakai City	X	X	The moat is municipally designated as Historic Site.
22	Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun	Fujiidera City	X	X	A part of round rear part of the mound is designated as <i>Ryobo</i> .
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	Fujiidera City	X		
24	Hachizuka Kofun	Fujiidera City		X	
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	Fujiidera City	X		
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	Fujiidera City	X		
27	Nabezuka Kofun	Fujiidera City		X	
28	Suketayama Kofun	Fujiidera City		X	
29	Nakayamazuka Kofun	Fujiidera City	X		
30	Yashimazuka Kofun	Fujiidera City	X		
31	Komuroyama Kofun	Fujiidera City		X	
32	Otorizuka Kofun	Fujiidera City		X	
33	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun, Konda-maruyama Kofun and Futatsuzuka Kofun	Habikino City	X	X	
34	Higashiumazuka Kofun	Habikino City	X		
35	Kurizuka Kofun	Habikino City	X		
36	Higashiyama Kofun	Fujiidera City		X	
37	Hazamiyama Kofun	Fujiidera City		X	
38	Hakayama Kofun	Habikino City Fujiidera City	X	X	The moat is designated as Historic Site only.
39	Nonaka Kofun	Fujiidera City		X	
40	Mukohakayama Kofun	Habikino City	X		
41	Nishiumazuka Kofun	Habikino City	X		
42	Joganjiyama Kofun	Fujiidera City		X	
43	Aoyama Kofun	Fujiidera City		X	
44	Minegazuka Kofun	Habikino City		X	
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	Habikino City	X		

\*1 Component parts managed by Imperial Household Agency as *Ryobo*.

\*2 Component parts designated as Historic Sites under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.



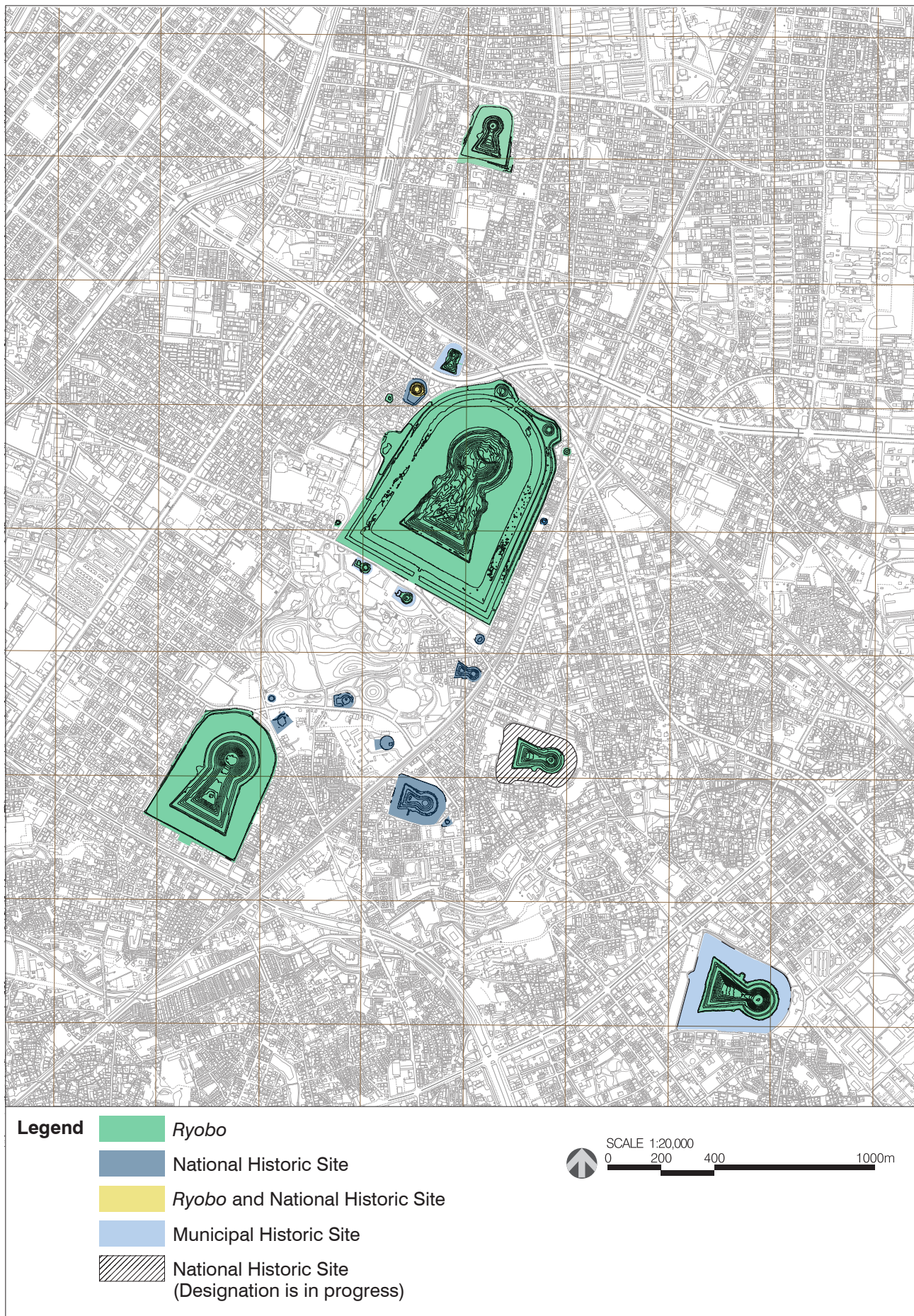


Figure 3-1 Map showing the status of legal protection and management of the component parts (Mozu area)



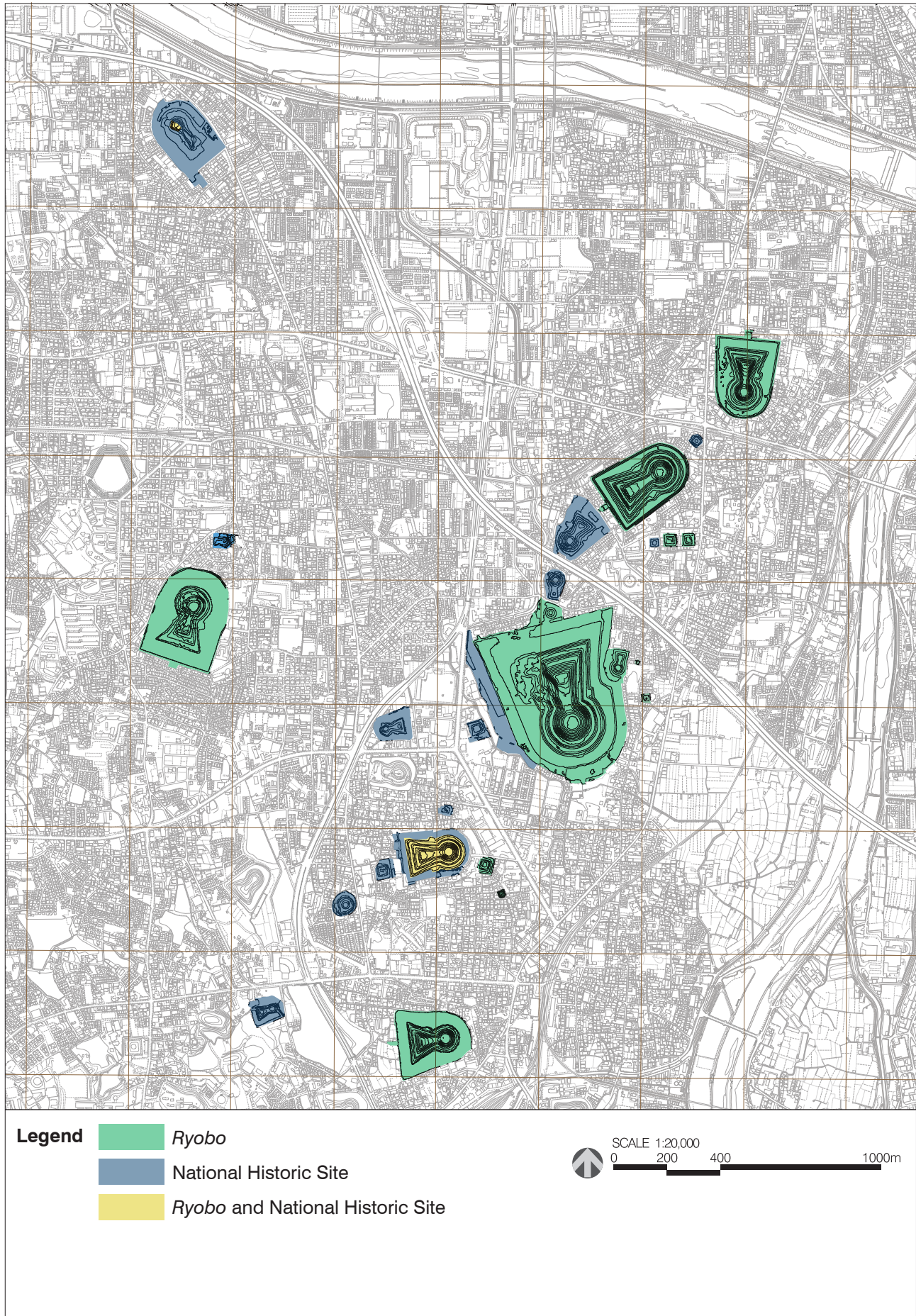


Figure 3-2 Map showing the status of legal protection and management of the component parts (Furuichi area)



## **b. Present state and key issues of each component part**

This Section will detail the present state and key issues concerning each component part (refer to the Annex for information on the current state of each component part, specific methods for management, excavation history and improvement history).

The entire property is under legal protection: *Ryobo*, which are national properties (specifically imperial properties), and/or Historic Sites under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. Most of the component parts are managed by national, prefectural or municipal governments, and in some cases by private owners.

As *Ryobo* are tombs for the ancestors of the Imperial Family, this fundamental nature of *Ryobo*, has been taken into account and *Ryobo* management places utmost importance on the maintenance of the “serenity and dignity” of them. *Ryobo* are therefore strictly managed and public entry into the sites is prohibited, with exceptions for places of worship and the paths leading to them.

As for the Historic Sites, the municipalities as site management authorities draw up a preservation and management plan for each designated unit, in line with the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, and implement it accordingly. In addition, based on the Law, the municipalities have been designing improvement plans in order to ensure the lasting value through integrated improvement and maintenance of the mounded tomb group. The Law places strict limits on alteration of the existing state of Historic Sites in order to conserve the component parts. In cases where property owners plan alteration of the existing state, prefectural and municipal government officials in charge of cultural properties conduct preliminary consultations before applications for permission to alter the existing state are submitted to the Agency for Cultural Affairs. The Commissioner for Cultural Affairs makes the appropriate decision on the permission through discussions with the Council for Cultural Affairs, and then provides written notice of the decision to the owners of the properties. The Commissioner can order suspension of the proposed actions or cancel the permission in cases where the permit applicants do not follow the provisions of the permission granted.

The following are the main subjects for component part preservation management under such a system: vegetation, moat water and on-site facilities for management and rituals. The current state of and key issues surrounding each of these shall be discussed below.

### **- Vegetation**

Many of the component parts are covered with trees. Until the 19th century (the late Edo period), kofun were utilized as common land for neighboring villages and were loosely managed by villagers as their source of firewood and charcoal. In this way, overgrowth of trees was inhibited through regular pruning of branches and underbrush. However, with lifestyle changes in the modern period (from the latter half of the 19th century), the use of trees as a source of firewood and charcoal has diminished, causing a proliferation of vegetation growth on the kofun. Additionally, as the property surroundings have become urbanized, the kofun of today have become a precious remaining island of green within the surrounding city. The overgrowth of trees, on the other hand, presents a risk of damage to the archaeological remains,



especially when older trees fall. Therefore, damage to archaeological features has been prevented through identification and controlled felling of decaying trees.

While trees had once been planted atop the *Ryobo* mounds, such activities are now limited to the pines planted as part of the landscape harmonization around the worship places. In addition, while fruit trees had once been planted at kofun now designated as Historic Sites, since their designation, trees have been managed in consideration of the conservation state of each component part and the preservation and management plan designed by the municipalities.

#### **- Moat water**

A number of the component parts have surrounding moats filled with water (17 component parts out of 45). The water levels of the moats at the time of construction were far lower than they are today. From the Edo period onward, the banks were raised to increase water storage capacity and kofun moats functioned as reservoirs for water for agricultural use. To maintain these, irrigation canals were built to connect each of the moats, and an expansive water network was born, in which the cycle of water flowing into and out of the moats for irrigation purposes could be controlled. However, with the disappearance of cultivated land surrounding the kofun over the past several decades, the moats no longer serve the function of channeling agricultural water and are only supplied by rainwater.

In the changed situation described above, changes in water levels, erosion at the foot of the mounds caused by waves, and water quality conservation are key issues for properties whose moats are filled with water. In a much more limited manner, some kofun sites have also noted water contamination from domestic waste water runoff.

#### **-On-site facilities for management and rituals**

The Imperial Household Agency maintains and manages the subsidiary facilities of *Ryobo* comprising: places of worship (*torii* gates, lanterns, gates, stone fences, wash basins, etc.) (Figure 3-3); management facilities of the component parts (management offices, fences, notice boards and caution signs); and management facilities of moat water (sluice gates and spillways). As for Historic Sites, on the other hand, the manager of each component part maintains and oversees the management facilities (fences and signposts).

The managers conduct renewal or improvement works of the facilities to maintain their function. As a requirement of conducting such works, it is necessary to eliminate any risk of impacting the archaeological features and artifacts buried underground, and to ensure that the design does not interfere with the view of the mounded tombs.

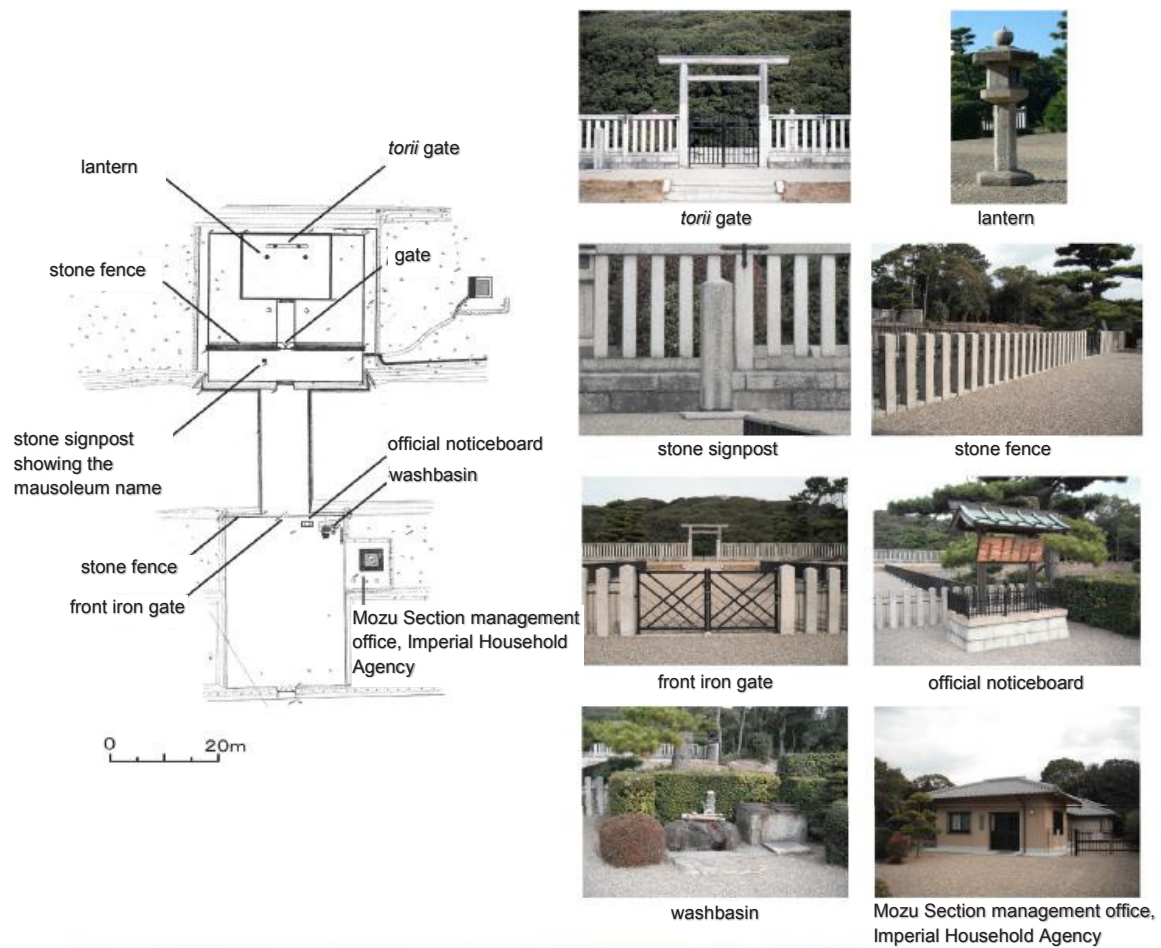


Figure 3-3 Facilities forming the place of worship

### c. An integrated approach bridging two systems

The Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group is located in the southern part of Osaka Prefecture and situated east to west, with sites 10 km apart from each other. Of the 45 component parts, 21 are in the Mozu area in Sakai City and 24 are in the Furuichi area in Habikino and Fujiidera Cities. The two systems operate under two different legal protections: *Ryobo* and Historic Sites. 17 properties are protected as *Ryobo*, 20 as Historic Sites and 8 are partially protected by both systems or with partial overlap of the two systems (in other words, are designated as both a *Ryobo* and a Historic Site) (see Table 3-1).

*Ryobo* are mounded tombs where the emperors and members of the Imperial Family are interred, and imperial rituals continue to be performed by Imperial Family members today. In the case of Historic Sites, a preservation and management plan is designed for each area, and the municipalities in their role as property owners protect and manage them as cultural properties. It will be necessary for related organizations to consult and coordinate with one another in order to manage both *Ryobo* and Historic Sites consistently.

### 3-1-(2) Continuation of research

To facilitate the reliable protection of the property, various research efforts have been conducted to better understand its academic value and state of preservation.

At *Ryobo*, the Imperial Household Agency carries out preliminary archaeological excavations in order to determine the most appropriate protection and management methods for conservation. These findings have been made available to the public which contributed significantly to the advancement of academic research to better understanding of the value of kofun.

As for the Historic Sites, the local governments (Osaka Prefectural and Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments, which conduct the management of the property; hereinafter, “local governments”) conduct archaeological surveys to protect the kofun. Based on these results, they make new and additional Historic Site designations. These accumulated findings contribute to the advancement of academic research on kofun. Research findings are used in determining the management principles and planning for the Preservation and Management Plan of both the Mozu and Furuichi areas.

To pass down the property’s Outstanding Universal Value, reliable protection of the property is necessary, through the promotion of continued research and study thereof—and of other associated cultural properties— and by applying new findings to the planning process.

## 3-2. Buffer Zone Conservation

Ch. 3 Issues	Ch. 4 Responses
3-2-(1) Improving the land use of the surrounding areas	4-2-(1) a) Basic concepts for establishing the buffer zone b) Basic concepts for buffer zone conservation c) Implementation of conservation through laws and regulations

### 3-2-(1) Improving the land use of the surrounding areas

#### a. Present state of land use of the surrounding area

In order to promote sound development and orderly improvements within the urban areas of the Mozu and Furuichi areas, restrictions have been placed on land use, which, together with building coverage ratio and floor-area ratio, are determined by designing zones and districts, such as Land-use Districts and Scenic Districts, as prescribed in the City Planning Act (see Appendix 6.b “Maps showing the zonings for restrictions in the buffer zones”). Land-use Districts are broadly divided into residential, commercial and industrial areas and there are a total of 12 classifications based on building type and size. In the Scenic Districts, various restrictions are imposed to maintain a pleasant natural landscape with rich natural elements such as water and greenery in urban areas. Based on the establishment of these systems, the framework of land use conducted in both areas is as follows:

#### Mozu Area

In the center of the Mozu area, a vast urban park (Daisen Park: planned area of 81 ha) stretches from Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun [2-1] to Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun [15]. In addition, eleven smaller-scale kofun are also preserved in this urban park. In the western part of the area are sprawling residential neighborhoods with numerous low-rise detached houses; thus, the mound of Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun [15] is visible looking over the roads on its west side. Gobyoyama Kofun [20], Itasuke Kofun [18] and Nisanzai Kofun [21] dot the area's eastern part. Their surrounding areas are designated as Category 1 Low-rise Exclusive Residential Districts (height restriction: 10 m) and/or as a Scenic District (height restriction: 15 m) and comprise low-rise residential buildings. A certain level of restrictions for design features of buildings, such as color, and outdoor advertisements are also imposed in these areas.

The areas in front of Mikunigaoka Station and those along the arterial road to the northeast of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun [2-1] are designated as Commercial Districts intended for high-efficiency use. Here, a large number of commercial facilities that support neighborhood living and high-rise residential buildings have been constructed.



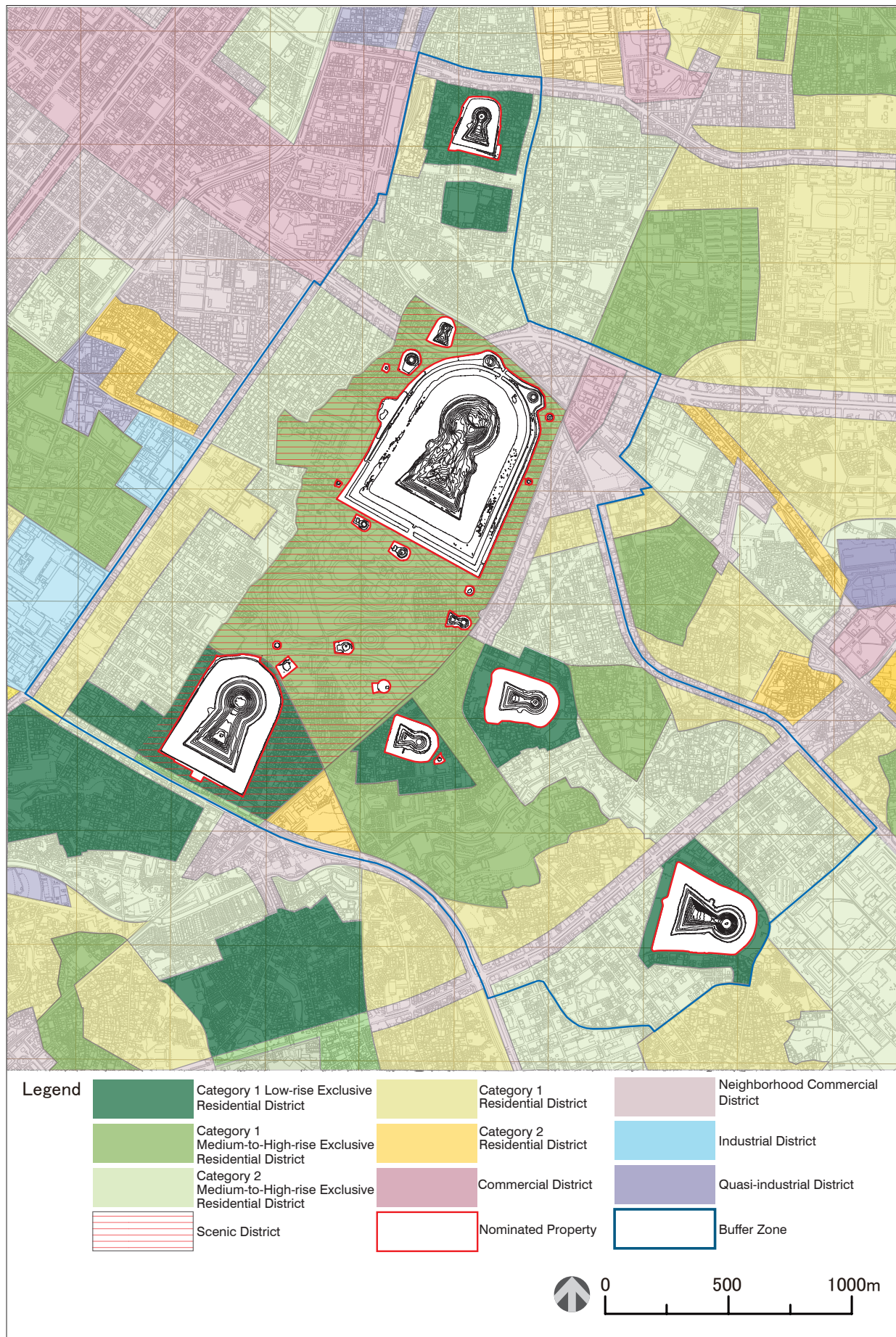


Figure 3-4 Land-use zoning map (Moza area)

### **Furuichi Area**

The areas surrounding the kofun are generally Residential Districts. For example, the areas surrounding Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun [33-1], Hakayama Kofun [38] and Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun [26]—designated as a Category 1 Low-rise Exclusive Residential District (height restriction: 10 m)—comprise low-rise residential buildings.

Meanwhile, highly convenient areas around train stations (Fujiidera Station, Hajinosato Station and Furuichi Station) are designated as Neighborhood Commercial Districts in both Habikino and Fujiidera Cities. These areas contain tall commercial and residential buildings (this is particularly the case around Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun [25]).

As described above, both areas have promoted efforts for creating a favorable urban landscape. However, effort toward the World Heritage nomination, the prefectural and municipal governments find it necessary to impose new restrictions in order to form urban landscapes that harmonize with the kofun and to maintain harmony between protection of the kofun group's Outstanding Universal Value and local community development. Thus, the buffer zones have been established in appropriate ranges to include the properties and protect them.



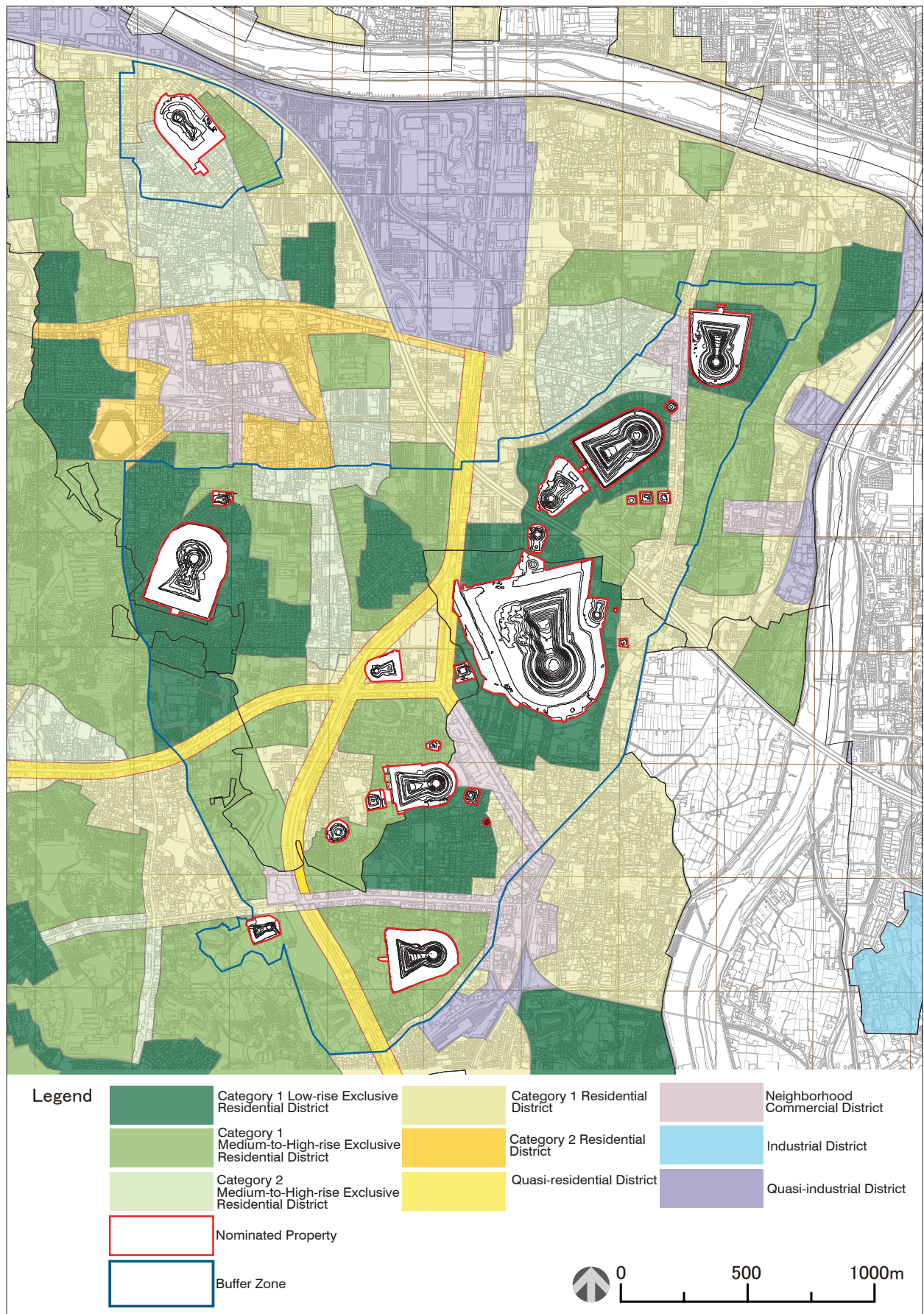


Figure 3-5 Land-use zoning map (Furuichi area)

### 3-3. Responses to developmental pressures, environmental changes, and natural disaster risks

Ch. 3 Issues	Ch. 4 Responses
3-3-(1) Development pressures	4-3-(1) a) Efforts for balancing with urbanization and infrastructure improvement
3-3-(2) Environmental pressures	4-3-(2) a) Collecting information and implementing surveys on environmental changes
3-3-(3) Natural disasters and risk preparedness	4-3-(3) a) Collecting information and implementing surveys on natural disasters

Currently, the state of conservation for the individual component parts is favorable. Factors which are likely to affect or threaten the property in the future, such as development pressures, environmental changes, natural disasters and their impact are forecasted, thereby systematically handled.

#### 3-3-(1) Development pressures

##### a. Urbanization

After World War II, some kofun were lost due to postwar rebuilding and development, revolving around residential land development and sand-and-earth gathering projects, which accompanied the population increase in urban areas. However, the protection of kofun against development pressures steadily advanced in response to a surging kofun protection campaign initiated by local citizens, and the development of legal protections for cultural properties (enforcement of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties in 1950).

Under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the management is appropriately conducted by the owners, and alteration of the existing state of the component parts that are designated as Historic Sites is strictly restricted.

The component parts that are not designated as Historic Sites are directly managed as *Ryobo* by the national government and, equally, any alteration of their existing state is strictly restricted. Therefore, there is no chance for development activities to take place on the property.

Within the buffer zone, no large-scale development is planned at this point. Renewal of public facilities, commercial facilities and residences, which could potentially affect the property, is properly managed by regulating the building height, form and design in accordance with legislations such as the City Planning Act and the Landscape Act. While the property is located in an urban environment and enhancement of urban infrastructure would be expected to impact the property, all large-scale projects on urban infrastructure have already been completed. Only small-scale enhancements of sewerage and roads may occur in the future.

#### 3-3-(2) Environmental pressures

Currently, no environmental changes that could possibly affect the property and the buffer zone have been recognized, however, issues concerning climate change, trees and wildlife may have some potential



impact. For this reason, through regular monitoring of the property, potential impacts to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property shall be assessed at an early stage, and appropriate measures to prevent damage shall be taken.

#### **a) Climate change**

In recent years, extreme weather caused by global warming has frequently brought heavy rains to the area. In this regard, flooding could have an impact on the mounds and the archaeological features underground.

#### **b) Trees**

As the mounds of the component parts are covered with trees, their overgrowth due to climate change will hamper the growth of underbrush, thereby exposing the mound surface. Thus, some surface run-off from the mounds caused by rainwater is anticipated and will potentially impact the archaeological features underground.

#### **c) Wildlife**

As lush environments generally predominate at kofun, raccoon dogs, crows, herons, ducks and other wildlife have been confirmed to inhabit some of the mounds. The nesting of raccoon dogs, in particular, may cause damage to the mounds. Damage from bird droppings can lead to the whitening and withering of trees, and eventually their falling. This too can negatively impact the buried archaeological features.

### **3-3-(3) Natural disasters and risk preparedness**

In terms of natural disasters that could affect the property, storms, floods, earthquakes and fires can be expected. The prefectural and municipal governments have established regional disaster prevention plans against natural disasters, which promote disaster prevention awareness and set forth measures for specific emergency responses in the event of a natural disaster.

#### **a) Storms and floods**

Fallen trees caused by typhoons may have a negative impact on the archaeological features buried underground. Moreover, heavy rains may cause the mounds to collapse, or raise the moat water level rapidly, which can erode the foot of the mounds. After typhoons and heavy rainfall, additional patrols and inspections shall be carried out to monitor the sites. When abnormalities are identified, emergency measures shall be taken to prevent further damage.

#### **b) Earthquakes**

It is possible for the mounds to collapse if a major earthquake hits this area in the future. Patrols and inspections shall be conducted after earthquakes. In cases where the abnormalities such as the mound collapse are identified, appropriate emergency measures shall be taken to prevent the damage from spreading and avert secondary disasters.

\*1 Archaeological earthquake studies note that there is a high probability that past collapse of the mounds was caused by not only human-induced alterations but was also the affect of a huge earthquake. The Konda Fault running north to south developed in the area where the Furuichi Kofun Group is located and the terrace surface has been displaced. The northwest edge of the mound of the Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun was constructed on the fault and has largely collapsed. The Settsu / Kawachi Earthquake of 1510 called caused extensive damages to this area and is considered likely to be the one of the earthquakes that caused the collapse of the Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun mound.  
(Sangawa, Akira. 1988. "Kokogaku no kenkyu taisho ni mitomerareru jishin no konseki" [Traces of earthquake found in subject of archaeological research]. *Kodaigaku Kenkyu* [Journal for Ancient Studies], 116 (In Japanese)

### c) Fires

The component parts are all earthen structures and, in most cases, there are trees growing on the mounds. Withered trees are managed and there is little possibility of spontaneous ignition, however, as some properties are next to residential buildings, fires in neighboring houses could spread to the trees on mounds.

## 3-4. Visitor management

Ch. 3 Issues	Ch. 4 Responses
3-4-(1) Enhancing awareness of the OUV	4-4-(1) a) Improving information services b) Improving facilities for transmitting information and utilization c) Enhancement of the guided explanation system
3-4-(2) Providing better site-visiting environment for visitors	4-4-(2) a) Setting up contact points b) Presenting recommended visiting routes c) Installation and promotion of amenities
3-4-(3) Building a framework for appropriate visitor reception	4-4-(3) a) Constructing a visitor reception system b) Improving visitors' manners and promoting the community's understanding regarding visitor reception c) Building a framework for appropriate visitor reception

To deepen understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value and raise public awareness of the property, active promotion and dissemination of information to visitors are important.

A great increase in visitor numbers to the component parts and their surroundings is anticipated once the property becomes inscribed on the World Heritage List. If the number of visitors to the property and the surrounding area dramatically increases following World Heritage inscription, some negative impacts on the property and its surrounding environment could be experienced, such as: damage to the archaeological features caused by visitors passing through; negative impacts on the lives of the surrounding local residents; illegal dumping; and increase of graffiti. In addition, insufficient dissemination of information to visitors and an inadequate visitor reception system could lead to misunderstanding the value of the property and failure to provide visitors a satisfactory experience.

The property is located in a big city and there are tourist attractions such as parks, temples and shrines in the neighborhood of the property, some of which are visited by hundreds of thousands of tourists. However, the current number visiting the Mozu and Furuichi areas for the purpose of viewing the kofun is not high. The number of visitors to the property is predicted to increase after World Heritage inscription, therefore, recording the number of visitors to each component part has been implemented to obtain basic data for handling future carrying capacity.

### 3-4-(1) Enhancing awareness of the OUV

The kofun as component parts of the serial property vary in their appearance. Some resemble large hills, while others appear as a small artificial hill found in a park. The appearance of the mounds covered with trees has been familiar to people for 1600 years since their construction. On the other hand, this also means that few component parts allow a glimpse of their original geometric form and others are even difficult to identify as kofun.

To convey the Outstanding Universal Value of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group to local residents and visitors from other areas, the local municipalities are independently conducting various efforts and the details of these efforts are described in Chapter 4, 4-4-(1).

Furthermore, the municipalities started disseminating information on local history and culture long before the World Heritage nomination project began, using presentation facilities such as the Sakai City Museum (Sakai City) in the Mozu area and the *Ryonan-no-mori* Civic Center (Habikino City) and the AICEL Shura Hall (Fujiidera City) in the Furuichi area. Recently, efforts to increase an understanding of the property at these facilities, including videos displaying what the kofun looked like at their time of construction, are being enhanced. For the future, the role of each facility will be clarified and increasingly comprehensive and systematic interpretations of the World Heritage Site will be conducted through



Photo 3-1 Inside of the cinema of Sakai City Museum



Photo 3-2 The Interpretation at the Observation Lobby on the 21st floor of Sakai City Hall



Photo 3-3 Exhibits at AICEL Shura Hall



Photo 3-4 Exhibits of Historic Site Shiroyama Kofun Guidance Building "Mahora-shiroyama"

more effective utilization of excavated cultural properties from the component parts and related sites. In addition, site museums shall cooperate with the Osaka Prefectural Chikatsu Asuka Museum, which specializes in the Kofun and Asuka periods and is located approximately 10 km southeast of the Furuichi area.

In addition, guided tours around and on-site interpretation at the component parts is actively conducted by private organizations engaging in education and explanation.

As stated above, various efforts for visitors have been undertaken. However, the number of visitors to the property from other areas, in addition to recognition among local residents of the kofun, is predicted to increase after World Heritage inscription; therefore, the local municipalities should respond in full coordination with each other to communicate the Outstanding Universal Value of the property more effectively and correctly.

**Table 3-2 Facilities for public display and use related to the property**

Name of the facility	Location	Contents
Sakai City Museum	Sakai City	Contains exhibits of cultural materials related to local history, arts, archeology and folk customs, as well as the Mozu Kofun Group.
Observation lobby of the Sakai City Hall (21st floor)	Sakai City	Panels providing information on the Mozu Kofungun, including Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun [2-1], cultural properties such as the former Sakai Lighthouse, and other attractions and local products in Sakai City.
Habikino City Cultural Properties Exhibition Room	Habikino City	Exhibition of artifacts such as <i>haniwa</i> unearthed from within Habikino City.
Minezuka Park Administration Building ( <i>Toki to midori</i> Community Hall)	Habikino City	Interpretation of Minegazuka Kofun [44].
<i>Ryonan-no-mori</i> Civic Center	Habikino City	Exhibition of artifacts unearthed from within Habikino City.
AICEL Shura Hall	Fujiidera City	Panels introducing domestic World Heritage sites and the Furuichi Kofungun and exhibition of actual archaeological materials.
Historic Site Shiroyama Kofun* Guidance Building "Mahora Shiroyama"	Fujiidera City	Exhibition of <i>haniwa</i> and earthenware excavated from Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun [22] with illustrations, photographs and easy to understand explanations.
Fujiidera City Library	Fujiidera City	Exhibition of artifacts, such as small <i>shura</i> excavated from kofun, as well as models of kofun building scenes.

\* "Shiroyama Kofun" is another name for "Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun" [22].

**Table 3-3 Changes in the number of visitors to public display facilities related to the property**

Name of the facility	Location	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Sakai City Museum	Sakai City	53,805	62,827	82,968	80,584	74,834
Observation lobby of the Sakai City Hall (21st floor)	Sakai City	263,946	255,250	271,800	278,300	281,900
Minezuka Park Administration Building ( <i>Toki to midori</i> Community Hall)	Habikino City	794	2,257	3,170	2,890	3,102
Konda-Hachimangu Shrine Treasure Hall	Habikino City	585	426	628	713	409
Historic Site Shiroyama Kofun* Guidance Building "Mahora Shiroyama"	Fujiidera City	14,902	18,020	14,342	15,201	14,897

\* "Shiroyama Kofun" is another name for "Tsudō-shiroyama Kofun" [22].

(Unit: person)

### 3-4-(2) Providing better site-visiting environment for visitors

The component parts are distributed across two areas, the Mozu and Furuichi areas, within a 2 km-radius range and in locations readily accessible by public transportation from Osaka City.

At present, provision of information on the nominated property and inquiries from visitors are handled individually by the management authorities in charge of the specific component part. Other items to be considered for visitor convenience are: recommended directions from outside the area (from other World Heritage properties across the Osaka-Nara region, stations on the Shinkansen [bullet train] and airports, and other locations within Osaka Prefecture); visitor route guidance adapted to various needs; visitor facilities such as parking spaces and public restrooms; and information booths providing comprehensive information on accommodation located in the surrounding areas. There are also cases where trial or official implementation has already begun and details of these are described in Chapter 4, 4-4-(2).



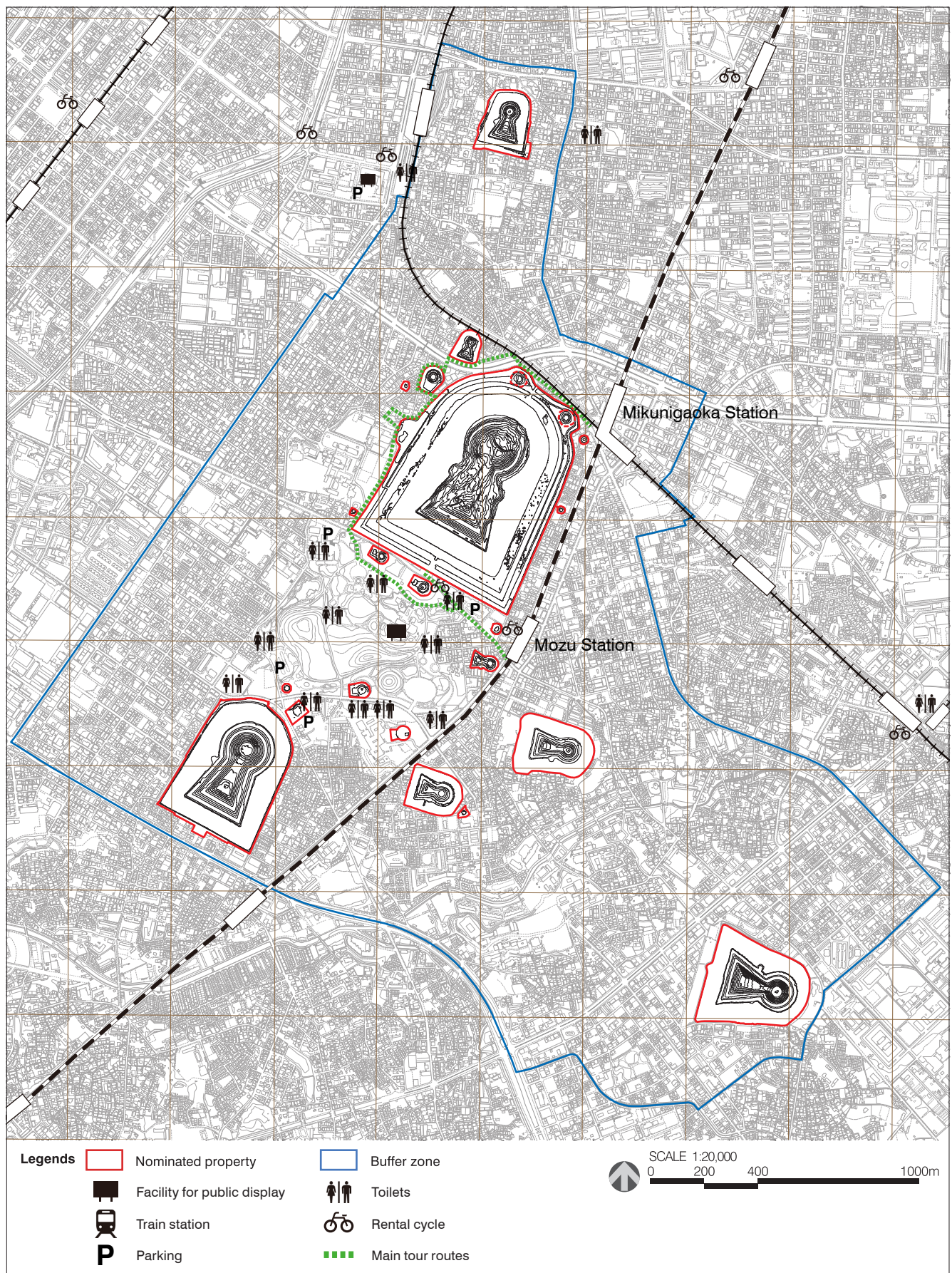


Figure 3-4 Map of facilities for public display and utilization and for visitor services (Mozu area)



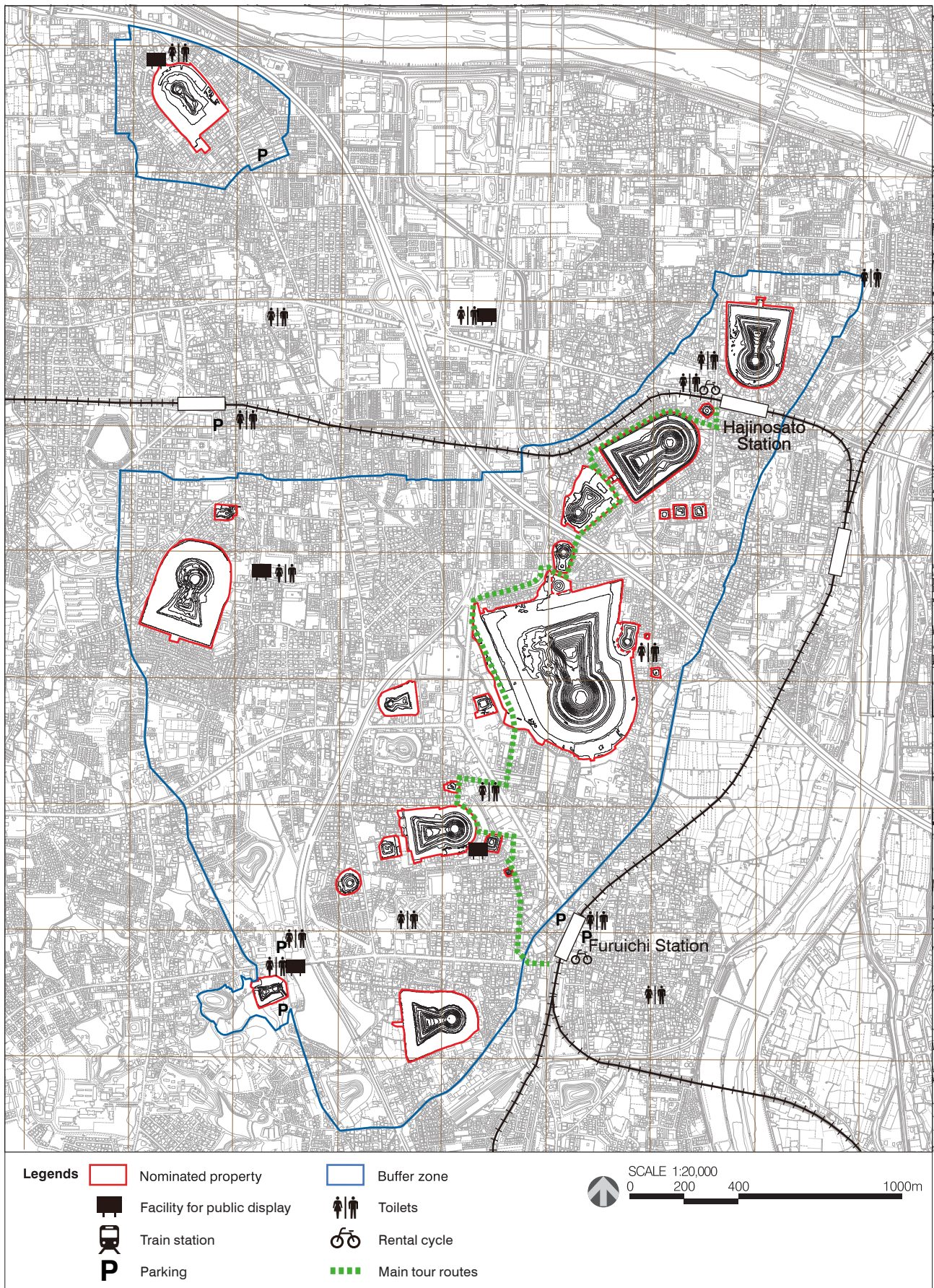


Figure 3-5 Map of facilities for public display and utilization and for visitor services (Furuichi area)



### 3-4-(3) Building a framework for appropriate visitor reception

With the exception of the areas in front of train stations and along arterial roads, the areas where the component parts are located contain large residential areas and overlap with the areas in which local residents' lives are centered. Until now, the number of visitors to the properties was limited to people touring Historic Sites or those attending *Ryobo* to worship.

However, the number of visitors to the properties and their purpose for visiting are expected to change significantly. Therefore, it will henceforth be necessary to develop a smooth system of reception ensuring compatibility between visitor tours and visitor safety and the living environment of local residents. It is also necessary to patrol the sites and to count visitor numbers to constantly assess the impact on the component parts. The efforts being conducted are described in Chapter 4, 4-4-(3).

## 3-5. Local Community Involvement

Ch. 3 Issues	Ch. 4 Responses
3-5-(1) Utilizing the property for promoting local identity	4-5-(1) a) Increasing lifelong-learning opportunities about the local heritage b) Promoting heritage education for primary and secondary school children
3-5-(2) Promoting citizens' involvement in conservation	4-5-(2) a) Promoting the activities of private-sector support groups b) Supporting the activities of local community members

To assuredly pass down the property to future generations, it is important that local citizens and business operators are involved in conserving the properties and their surrounding environment.

### 3-5-(1) Utilizing the property for promoting local identity

Local municipalities and private bodies have organized lecture meetings and lifelong learning courses on the subject of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group. In the future, learning opportunities targeted at local residents and individuals involved with the property will become necessary to ensure a deeper understanding of the kofun, which act as a cornerstone of local identity.

In terms of school education, Sakai and Fujiidera City municipal governments distribute their own original World Heritage learning notebook to all public elementary schools in the city, utilizing them to deepen students' understanding of the kofun group. In addition to the municipalities in which this is currently being implemented, promotional activities shall also be carried out in each area's surrounding municipalities and throughout the entire prefecture.

### 3-5-(2) Promoting citizens' involvement in conservation

The following private bodies and organizations promote activities on the properties and its surroundings in order to conserve the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group at the local community level.



Learning about the area's history and culture and conveying the value of kofun to visitors:

- Sakai Volunteer Tourism Association (NPO corporation)
- Fujiidera Tourism Volunteer Association
- Field Museum Talk *Shiyu-kai* (NPO corporation)

Local residents performing clean-up activities in the surrounding areas of the kofun:

- *Nintoku-ryo wo mamori tai* [Nintoku-ryo Protection Group]
- Citizens Association of Sakai City for supporting World Heritage inscription of Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group

In the future, local communities are expected to strengthen their interactions with the prefectural and local municipalities and promote coordination with one another to facilitate activities in which both local residents and visitors from outside the area can participate.



# Chapter 4. Responses to the key issues

This chapter describes the policies and specific measures that must be implemented in response to key issues, based on the present conditions and issues reviewed in Chapter 3:

- Section 1. “Protection and management of the property”;
- Section 2. “Buffer zone conservation”;
- Section 3. “Responses to developmental pressures, environmental change and natural disaster risks”;
- Section 4. “Visitor management”; and
- Section 5. “Local community involvement”

Each of the five items is described below.

## 4-1. Protection and management of the property

Ch. 3 Issues	Ch. 4 Responses
3-1-(1) Continuation of appropriate management of the component parts	4-1-(1) a) Protection based on laws and regulations b) Management of the component parts c) Integrated management of the property
3-1-(2) Continuation of research	4-1-(2) a) Research of the component parts b) Research of the cultural properties related to the component parts c) Strengthening the systems of research and study

### 4-1-(1) Continuation of appropriate management of the component parts

#### a. Protection based on laws and regulations

As for the component parts which are protected either as *Ryobo* or Historic Sites, appropriate protective measures are provided according to each category of protection respectively based on their status in the society and the historical background of their preservation.

*Ryobo* is defined in the Imperial House Law as “graves of the Emperor, the Empress, the Grand Empress Dowager and the Empress Dowager”, whose management is traditionally conducted by the state.<sup>1</sup> At *Ryobo*, rituals by the Imperial Family are performed. Taking into consideration that these tombs are the subject of respect and cherishment for the Imperial Family and the people of Japan, the management of *Ryobo* is guided by the principle that maintaining their serenity and dignity is of the utmost importance. Thus, no developmental pressures are applicable.

A Historic Site is a cultural property designated under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties as a site with exceptional historic and academic value (see p.23 in Chapter 3, 3-1-(1)). Management is conducted by the Osaka Prefectural Government, the Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments (hereinafter, also the prefectural and municipal governments) and private owners. In accordance with this Law, and any acts affecting the property and the alteration of its existing state are strictly regulated.

\*1 This is supported by the fact that the state established the Bureau for Imperial Mausolea, called Shoryo-shi, in accordance with the Yoro Code enacted in 718.

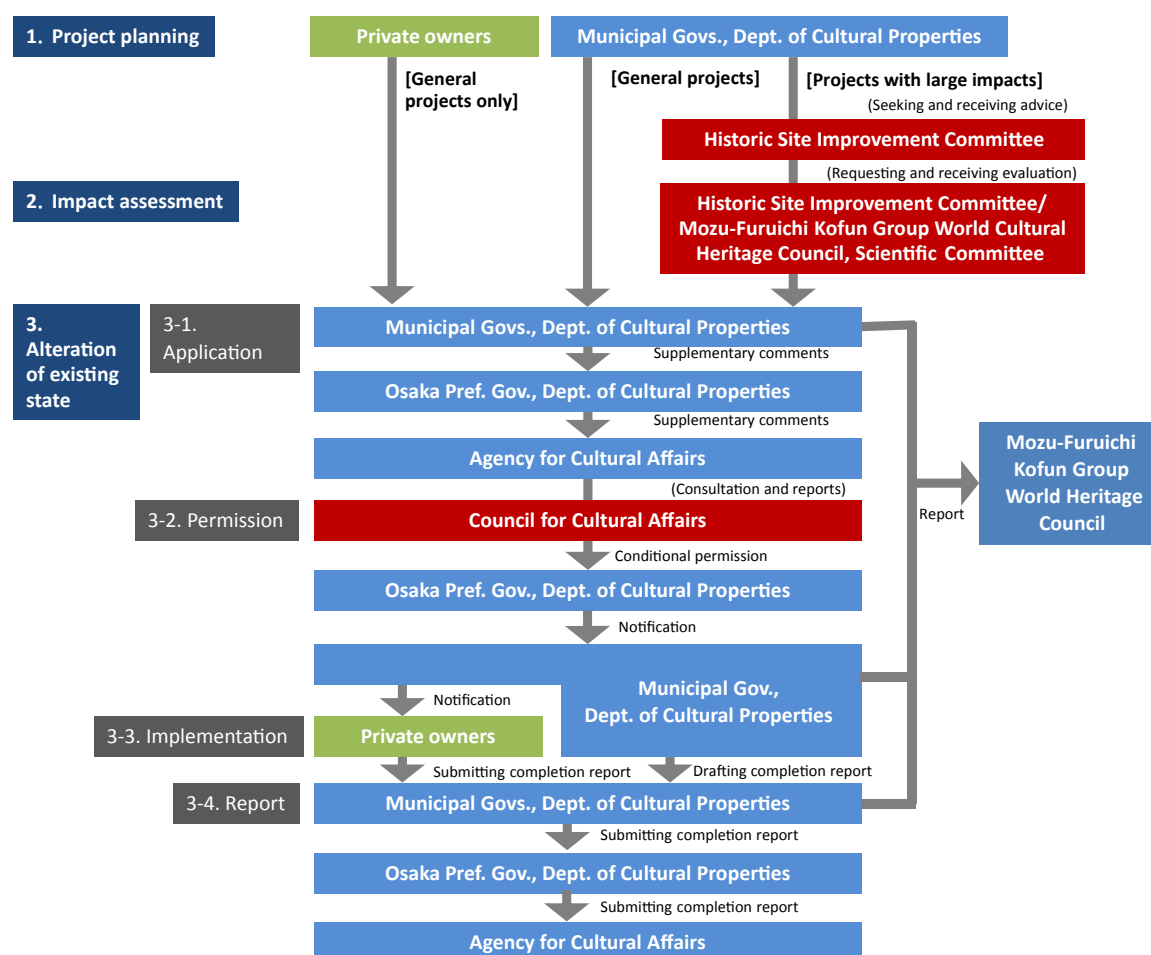
In the event that property owners wish to carry out alterations to the existing state, it is necessary to get prior permission from the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs. Furthermore, the Commissioner can order to suspend the proposed actions or cancel the permission in cases where the permit applicants do not follow the provisions of the permission granted (see Figure 4-1).

Detailed policies for “alteration to the existing state of the property” are defined in the Historic Site “Furuichi Kofungun” Preservation and Management Plan and the Historic Site “Mozu Kofungun” Preservation and Management Plan (see b. Management of the component parts, p.54). Alteration to the existing state of the site may be permitted, to a minimum extent, for projects related to inevitable matters such as repairs and improvement for preservation and utilization purposes (see Appendix 1.b “Summaries of property management plans specific to each component part”).

A preliminary Heritage Impact Assessment (hereafter, HIA) shall be implemented in cases where improvement projects for the purpose of preservation and utilization of the property may have a particularly significant impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and the attributes conveying that value. Improvement projects are designed by officials in charge of cultural property protection in accordance with opinions from expert members of the improvement committees, and the HIA evaluation is conducted as part of the project development process. During the evaluation, the project drawings and documents are assessed for a potential negative impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and the attributes conveying that value and improvement measures are sought. The HIA evaluation will be conducted by experts such as the improvement committee or by the scientific committee at the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Council.

Table 4-1 Summaries of laws and systems applicable to the property and relevant component parts

Law	About the Law	In relation to the Property	Component parts
National Property Act	Circumscribes the acquisition, maintenance, conservation, and management of national properties.	<p>National property is categorized as either an administrative (official, public, imperial, and forest management properties) or non-administrative asset. Among administrative assets, imperial property is reserved and available for the imperial household.</p> <p>Ministries and Agencies shall manage administrative assets under their jurisdiction, maintaining and preserving them in a favorable condition through their efficient operation and other proper methods in accordance with their intended use or purpose.</p>	<p>Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun [1]  Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun, Chayama Kofun and Daianjiyama Kofun [2]  Nagayama Kofun [3]  Genemonyama Kofun [4]  Magodayuyama Kofun [7]  Tatsusayama Kofun [8]  Dogameyama Kofun [9]  Komoyamazuka Kofun [10]  Maruhoyama Kofun [11]  Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun [15]  Gobyoyama Kofun [20]  Nisanzai Kofun [21]  Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun [22]  Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun [23]  Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun [25]  Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun [26]  Nakayamazuka Kofun [29]  Yashimazuka Kofun [30]  Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun, Konda-maruyama Kofun and Futatsuzuka Kofun [33]  Higashiumazuka Kofun [34]  Kurizuka Kofun [35]  Hakayama Kofun [38]  Mukohakayama Kofun [40]  Nishiumazuka Kofun [41]  Hakuchoryo Kofun [45]</p>
Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	To protect and promote Cultural Properties in order to contribute to the cultural development of the nation and the advancement of world culture.	<p>Under this law, component parts having significant historic and academic value are designated as Historic Sites, thereby legally ensuring the protection of the property's Outstanding Universal Value.</p> <p>Component parts designated as Historic Sites are subject to complete preservation and management by the local authorities as owners or management bodies, in accordance with individual preservation and management plans established by the local authorities.</p>	<p>Tsukamawari Kofun [5]  Osamezuka Kofun [6]  Maruhoyama Kofun [11]  Nagatsuka Kofun [12]  Hatazuka Kofun [13]  Zenizuka Kofun [14]  Terayama-minamiyama Kofun [16]  Shichikannon Kofun [17]  Itasuke Kofun [18]  Zenemonyama Kofun [19]  Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun [22]  Hachizuka Kofun [24]  Nabezuka Kofun [27]  Suketayama Kofun [28]  Komuroyama Kofun [31]  Otorizuka Kofun [32]  Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun, Konda-maruyama Kofun and Futatsuzuka Kofun [33]  Higashiyama Kofun [36]  Hazamiyama Kofun [37]  Hakayama Kofun [38]  Nonaka Kofun [39]  Joganjiyama Kofun [42]  Aoyama Kofun [43]  Minegazuka Kofun [44]</p>



#### Annotations

##### 1. Project planning

###### - General projects

A project planner (a private owner, or the cultural properties section in charge of Historic Sites within the municipality\*) first consults their idea with the relevant prefectural or municipal government, fully taking the value of the site into consideration, and then develops a plan and draws up an application for permission of "alteration of existing state."

\* With regard to an "alteration of existing state" in the area designated as a Historic Site within a *Ryobo* precinct, the Imperial Household Agency develops a project plan and holds a consultation with the Agency for Cultural Affairs before implementation.

###### - Project with particularly large impact

The cultural properties section in the local municipality draws up a draft project and develops the plan, taking into account ideas and opinions from the experts in the Historic Site Improvement Committee.

##### 2. Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA)

In the case where a project potentially having a particularly large impact was planned, expert members of the Historic Site Improvement Committee or the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Scientific Committee make an assessment as part of the project development process. They examine whether or not the project would affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and the attributes conveying that value and seek improvement measures. In accordance with the assessment results, the planner draws up a final draft and drafts an application for permission of the "alteration to existing state."

##### 3. Alteration of existing state

3-1: Application: A project planner submits an application for permission of "alteration of existing state" to the cultural properties section of the relevant municipality.

3-2: Permission: The application is forwarded to the Agency for Cultural Affairs, along with the opinions of the cultural properties section of the prefectural/municipal government. The Agency consults with the Council for Cultural Affairs, which consists of experts in the field, as to whether or not it should grant permission for the project. Based on the Council's report, the Agency informs the project operator about its decision, with some conditions, through the prefectural or municipal government.

3-3: Implementation: When implementing the project, officials of the cultural properties section make occasional visits to the site to make sure that the operator complies with the notified conditions without fail.

3-4: Report: A completion report of the project is submitted to the Agency for Cultural Affairs via the prefectural or municipal government.

N.B.: Municipal officials in charge of cultural properties provide information to the World Heritage Council at each step in the process of the alteration of existing state (Application, Permission and Project Completion Report).

**Figure 4-1 Implementation of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) within the procedures for alteration of the existing state of Historic Sites**

**Conservation of buried cultural properties around the property**

As described in Chapter 3, 3-1-(1), some of the component parts, moat and bank are buried underground and the terrain is recognized as the Land containing Buried Cultural Properties. The municipalities concerned continue their efforts to strengthen preservation of the archaeological features. Furthermore, in relation to the buried properties surrounding *Ryobo*, further preservation of these features under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties is being considered. Consultations regarding their Historic Site designation will be conducted between the related organizations.





Figure 4-2 Map showing the Land containing Buried Cultural Properties (Mozu area)



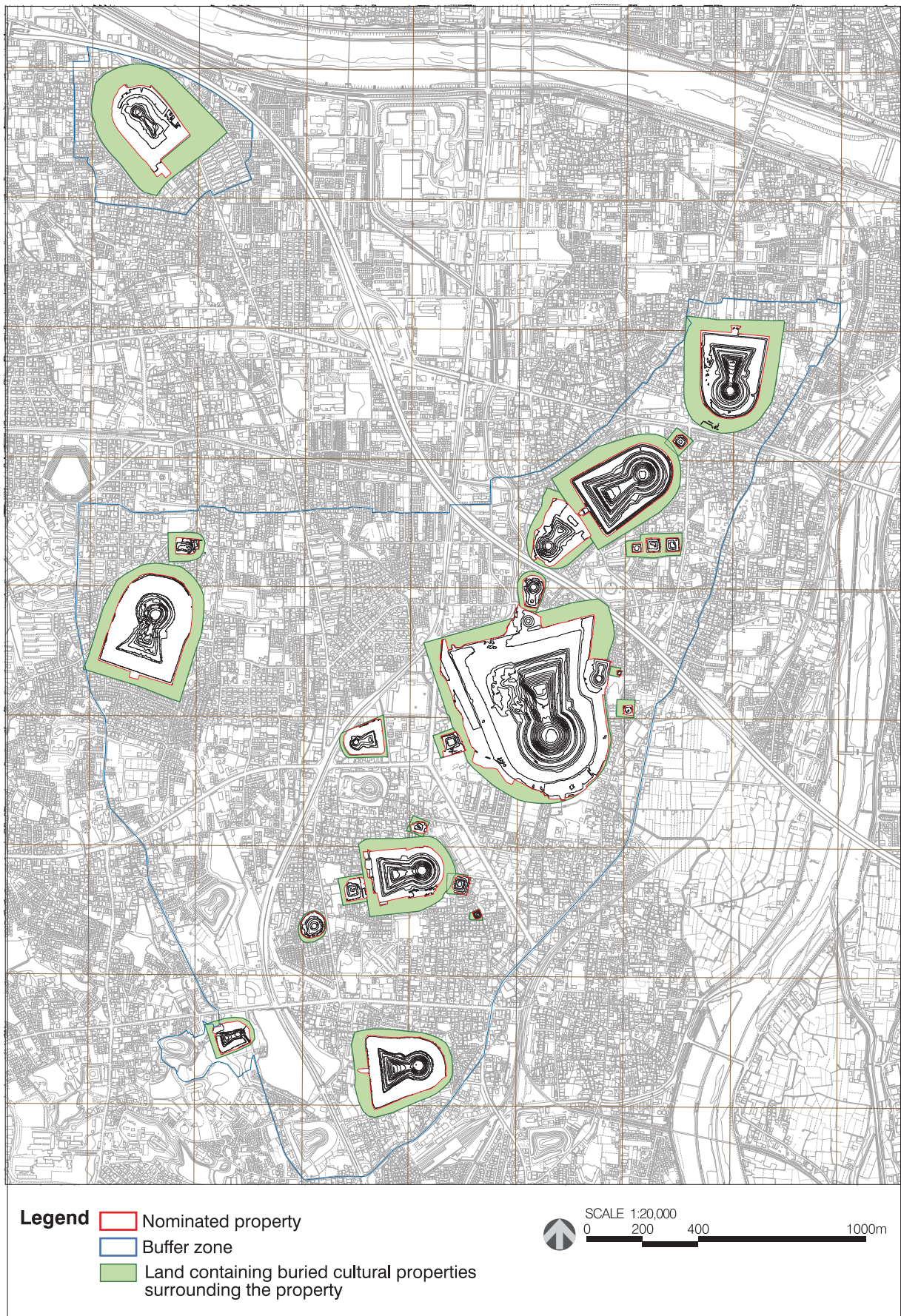


Figure 4-3 Map showing the Land containing Buried Cultural Properties (Furuichi area)



## b. Management of the component parts

### Implementation of efforts based on the preservation and management plan

Within the 45 component parts of the property, the areas designated as Historic Sites under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties are subject to a “Preservation and Management Plan” for each area, namely Mozu and Furuichi. They are managed according to these plans (see Appendices 1b-II and 1b-III). Moreover, a “Basic Improvement Plan” for each area is under preparation for expected completion in March 2018. This plan will include each Historic Site unit, Mozu and Furuichi, describing how the sites should be treated in terms of repairs, improvements and utilization, in order to fully preserve the value of the sites. The plan is also expected to include guidelines on the dissemination of information to the public in an easy-to-understand manner. The areas designated as *Ryobo*, meanwhile, are managed by the Imperial Household Agency as national properties (see Appendix 1b-I). When conducting repair works necessary for the management of the sites or disaster risk prevention, the Agency conducts surveys and chooses construction methods in consultation with experts of the Imperial Mausolea and Tomb Management Committee.

The management of the component parts shall be conducted according to the abovementioned content in the following manner:

### Day-to-day management and identification of natural-disaster risks

For the component parts’ daily management and environmental maintenance, managers of respective component parts monitor the conditions of the sites through patrols and conducts the countermeasures shown in Table 4-2 (see Annex for the management methods of individual component parts).

The property’s managers also cooperate with not-for-profit organizations (NPOs) and other organizations to pursue conservation by dealing with illegal dumping of industrial waste, trash, and other such objects into the property. Furthermore, in the event of a natural disaster, such as a typhoon or earthquake,

**Table 4-2 Outline of management methods by target**

Target	Management methods
Vegetation	In principle, trees on the mounds are maintained in their current state. In cases where the mounds and the surrounding buildings are affected by falling trees, withered trees are cut and trimmed, and hazardous trees are removed. In cases where overgrown trees interfere with the undergrowth, the trees are pruned. Concerning component parts with a moat filled with water, overgrown aquatic plants are removed.
Moat water	Protective measures are in place for kofun that have moats filled with water, which have the potential for erosion caused by water level fluctuation, wind and waves. The water level on the mounds and the banks is monitored and controlled, and embankment work is considered and implemented. As for measures against pollution caused by stagnant water and the inflow of residential runoff, the municipalities concerned conduct water quality examinations and are considering sewage improvement and the induction of well water.
Facilities for management and imperial rituals	The Imperial Household Agency maintains and manages the subsidiary facilities of <i>Ryobo</i> comprising: places of worship ( <i>torii</i> gates, lanterns, gates, stone fences, wash basins, etc.); management facilities of the component parts (management offices, fences, interpretation boards and caution signs); and management facilities of moat water (sluice gates and spillways). As for Historic Sites, on the other hand, the manager of each component part maintains and oversees the management facilities (fences and signposts). In addition to such day-to-day management, the managers conduct renewal or improvement works of the facilities to maintain their function. As a requirement of conducting such works, it is necessary to eliminate any risk of impacting the archaeological features and artifacts buried underground, and to ensure that the design does not interfere with the view of the mounded tombs. The managers draw up a plan to meet the abovementioned conditions and undergo a procedure of “the alteration of the existing state” in accordance with the 1950 Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. The plan is executed once permission is granted.

they quickly ascertain the state of damage to the property and implement the necessary measures in response.

### **Improvement plan and its implementation**

Improvement of the component parts will be conducted by the managers concerned (in accordance with the annual plan stipulated in the Basic Improvement Plan), giving consideration to the project details within the Working Group (see Chapter 7, 7-1-(1) of this document) of the Council, which was established for the purpose of facilitating consultations between related organizations concerning property management and conservation of the surrounding environment. The basic policy for formulating the project and its implementation is as follows:

- *Ryobo* are the resting places for the emperors and members of the Imperial Family and rituals continue to be conducted there by the Imperial Family to this day. Thus, *Ryobo* are a place for respect and cherishment; therefore, alteration of the existing state is in principle not allowed under the management of the Imperial Household Agency.  
Concerning kofun designated as Historic Sites, their current state is in principle to be maintained and alterations are heavily restricted.
- However, improvements necessary for the secure preservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property will be approved only at the minimum level after carefully considering the improvement methods. In such cases, the present state of the archaeological remains is to be maintained in principle and reversible methods of construction are to be employed.
- Furthermore, for Historic Sites, measures aimed at conveying the Outstanding Universal Value of the property in an easy to understand manner<sup>2</sup> may also be approved to a minimal extent. However, in such cases, the present state of the archaeological remains is to be maintained in principle and reversible methods of construction are to be employed. To reliably ensure no negative impact to the property's value as a World Heritage Site, improvements shall be conducted following careful consideration based on the findings of scientific research by experts and the Heritage Impact Assessment.
- Furthermore, surveys for improvement of the Historic Site and community involvement in improvement projects, as well as display and utilization after improvements, shall be promoted in multi-faceted ways to engage local citizens, in conjunction with the natural environment and historical and cultural resources surrounding the property.

### **Promotion of changing land to public ownership**

To implement the improvement of the property based on the Basic Improvement Plan and to utilize the component parts, it is necessary for Historic Sites to be under public ownership. Efforts aimed at

<sup>\*2</sup> The municipalities are drawing up a "Historic Site Basic Improvement Plan" to be completed in March 2018. This plan indicates basic policies for improvement and individual policies for each kofun based on recommendation by the scientific committees composed of experts.

conversion to public ownership have been made since the 1950s, with 99 % of the Mozu area and 85 % of the Furuichi area successfully converted. These efforts shall be continued into the future.

### **c. Integrated management of the property**

#### **Integrated management by the *Ryobo* and Historic Site systems**

To conduct integrated management for both *Ryobo* and Historic Sites, the property owners conduct the management consistently through consultation and information exchange with the “Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Council,” taking into consideration the differences in characteristics between the *Ryobo* and Historic Sites (see p.47).

Furthermore, the municipalities undertake measures for transmitting the Outstanding Universal Value of the entire property, including *Ryobo* and their surroundings, and collaborate as necessary concerning the surveys on the mounds and vegetation for the conservation of the *Ryobo*, which is conducted by the Imperial Household Agency. Moreover, in formulating the Basic Improvement Plan for Historic Sites, the municipalities consider management methods for the entire area, as well as the location of the *Ryobo*.

#### **Integrated management of the two areas – Mozu and Furuichi**

In order to consistently implement the conservation management of the two areas, the managers of the individual component parts exchange information and hold consultations within the Working Group of the Council concerning management conditions, improvement projects and projects related to conveying the Outstanding Universal Value of the property (content of explanatory boards, foreign-language displays and guidance signs) and make efforts to facilitate mutual efforts.<sup>3</sup>

### **4-1-(2) Continuation of research**

#### **a. Research of the component parts**

To maintain and appropriately manage the property's authenticity and integrity, the Imperial Household Agency and the prefectural and municipal governments shall continue conducting surveys and research of the kofun as component parts.

The Imperial Household Agency has implemented a variety of surveys to seek more appropriate management methods. They have recently started to collaborate with local municipalities in surveying the trees on the mounds and the quality of the moat water in order to reinforce conservation management of the *Ryobo*. Local municipalities conduct surveys of the Historic Sites in conjunction with their conservation and improvement for the purpose of protecting the property and reexamining their methods based on the survey results.

For the archaeological surveys mentioned above, the survey may, depending on the condition of the site, be disclosed to the public and the findings shall be utilized for information dissemination through publicized reports and displays at the interpretation facilities.

<sup>\*3</sup> Two management plans for Historic Sites have been drawn up by each municipality: that for the Mozu area is by Sakai City and that for the Furuichi area is by Habikino City and Fujiidera City. They maintain consistency with one another by employing the same experts and Imperial Household Agency staff who attend each advisory board.



**b. Research of the cultural properties related to the component parts**

An enormous number of research findings and excavated artifacts related to the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group have been accumulated through many surveys of, for example, kofun, *haniwa* (clay figures) kilns, and the settlement sites excavated in the past. The Imperial Household Agency and the prefectural and municipal governments continue collecting materials from the Kofun period and analyzing them, aiming thereby to contribute to the property's management and to the advancement of survey and research.

**c. Strengthening the systems of research**

The prefectural and municipal governments shall organize a system for survey and research into the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group in order to implement interdisciplinary survey and research and accumulate related materials and survey findings. The Imperial Household Agency shall conduct archaeological surveys for the purpose of *Ryobo* management and share the survey and research results with each of the local governments.

In addition, information is actively shared with domestic and international research facilities and researchers, and surveys and research are continuously conducted on both the property and on associated cultural properties.

## 4-2. Buffer zone conservation

Ch. 3 Issues	Ch. 4 Responses
3-2-(1) Improving the land use of the surrounding areas	4-2-(1) a) Basic concepts for establishing the buffer zone b) Basic concepts for buffer zone conservation c) Implementation of conservation through laws and regulations

**4-2-(1) Improving the land use of the surrounding areas**

In both the Mozu area and Furuichi area, height controls have been set for buildings in the vicinity of giant kofun in order to promote healthy urban development and orderly improvements, in accordance with Land-use Districts, etc., stipulated by the City Planning Act. Since 2016, in order to eliminate the possibility of unorderly development prior to World Heritage inscription, buffer zones have been established with regulations dictating building height, building design, such as color and form, and the size and height of outdoor advertisements, and various measures have been taken to maintain and enhance a cityscape in harmony with the kofun.

**a. Basic concepts for establishing the buffer zone**

Kofun were constructed with great importance placed on appearance. Landscape conservation that conveys a sense of the kofun's spectacular size and variety of mound shapes contributes to the understanding of the property. The Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group finds itself today in an urbanized area comprising some residential and commercial districts where people live their everyday life.

In order to prevent any negative impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property situated in such an environment, it is necessary that local residents understand the value and, with their

cooperation, contribute to creating a townscape in which the mounded tombs and the urban area surrounding them coexist in harmony.

To that end, a buffer zone surrounding the nominated property has been established based on the following conservation approaches:

- 1) to enhance landscape harmonizing with the various sizes and shapes of kofun;
- 2) to conserve the view of the landscape with gigantic tombs.

Based on the above approaches, the landscape ensures that the sense of the grandeur and serenity of the mounded tombs is maintained and enhanced.

The kofun group is believed to have been constructed deliberately on hills and plateaus. Thus, the buffer zone was delineated on the basis of the hills, plateaus and other natural terrain, as well as city planning districts that are defined by such topographic features.

Boundaries prescribed under laws and regulations, along with roads, railways, rivers and other topographic and landscape features, are used akin to those that delineate the buffer zone (see Appendix 2a).

Furthermore, taking into account the pressure of urbanization on the property due to its current setting, Prioritized Zones were established within the buffer zone to ensure the protection of the landscape immediately surrounding the kofun. Stricter regulations are imposed in the Prioritized Zones.

#### **Establishing the buffer zone boundaries for Mozu Area (Components 1 - 21)**

The component parts distributed in the Mozu area are located on the Mozu Plateau, on the tip of the Shinodayama Hills, overlooking Osaka Bay to the west. The kofun are distributed on a plateau which is rich in undulations as a result of river erosion. At the time of construction in the Kofun period, it is believed that these kofun, running north to south, could be seen from the then-coastline 1.5 km to the west.

Residential development began before World War II, but as development progressed rapidly after the war, the old topography dating from the period of kofun construction became difficult to discern. While the present-day coastline is farther away from the Kofun Group, at a distance of 3 km, the tops of the terraced cliffs—which, together with the kofun they held, could be seen from the former sea coast—were established as the buffer zone's boundaries. In the north, as the Mozu Plateau extends toward the Uemachi Plateau, the land-use boundary based on the road running along the northern side of Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun [1] is designated as the buffer zone boundary. In the south, Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun [15] is the southernmost component part of the property's distribution, and thus the road running along its southern side has been designated as the southern boundary. In the eastern area, which includes Nisanzai Kofun [21] and other component parts, the Mino River, waterways, arterial roads and other points marking topographical changes have been established as the boundaries (See Appendix 2b for the basis of boundary establishment).

### **Establishing the buffer zone boundaries for the Furuichi Area (Components 22 – 45)**

The component parts in the Furuichi area are distributed on a plateau on the northern edge of the Habikino Hills, with Osaka Plain to the north, and overlooking the Ishi River to the east. A valley that opens to the north runs through the heart of the area, with the kofun distributed along the east and west sides of the valley's V-shaped ridge. Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun [22] is situated separately, approximately 1 km to the north.

With regard to the establishment of the buffer zones, because residential development in this area lagged behind that of the Mozu area and because urbanization has not spread throughout the entire area, the old topography dating to the construction period of the kofun largely remains. The location of the old road that runs along the eastern side of the terraced cliffs—which maintain their former topography and run parallel to the Ishi River on the area's eastern side—has been designated as the eastern boundary. Furthermore, in the western part of the ridge that extends to the northeast, points marking topographical changes indicate the boundary. Given the large surface area of the other ridge on the western side, the boundaries are established to connect topographic features—including the valley dividing the ridge running east-west, roads, the Ozui River, waterways and boundaries based on land-use patterns. As Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun [22] is situated separately, on the tip of the western ridge, a separate buffer zone has been established (see Appendix 2.b for the basis of boundary establishment).

#### **b. Basic concepts for buffer-zone conservation**

Within the buffer zone, the following efforts are made to ensure an urban landscape that is in harmony with the property and its surrounding buildings based on the aforementioned “Basic concepts for the establishing the buffer zone” (see p.57).

##### Buffer zones (Prioritized Zones)

- To restrict the height of surrounding buildings to a lower level in order to give a sense of the hugeness of the gigantic kofun;
- To restrict the colors and design features of surrounding and subsidiary buildings in order to give a sense of the grandeur of the giant kofun and the serenity associated with them. The exterior of the buildings must be in modest colors and inconspicuous;
- To prohibit, in principle, the placement of outdoor advertisements on surrounding buildings and to conserve the tranquil landscape.

##### Buffer zones (outside of the Prioritized Zones)

- To restrict the height of buildings in order to conserve the vista of gigantic tombs when viewed from outside their moat, without any buildings visible behind the mound;
- To restrict the design features shape, color and other features of the surrounding and subsidiary buildings in order to harmonize the surrounding landscape with the sense of the grandeur of the giant kofun and the serenity that various kofun create. The exterior of the buildings must be in modest colors and inconspicuous;
- To permit the placement of a minimum range of outdoor advertisements, depending on the land use (e.g. residential and commercial) and in consideration of conserving the serene landscape.

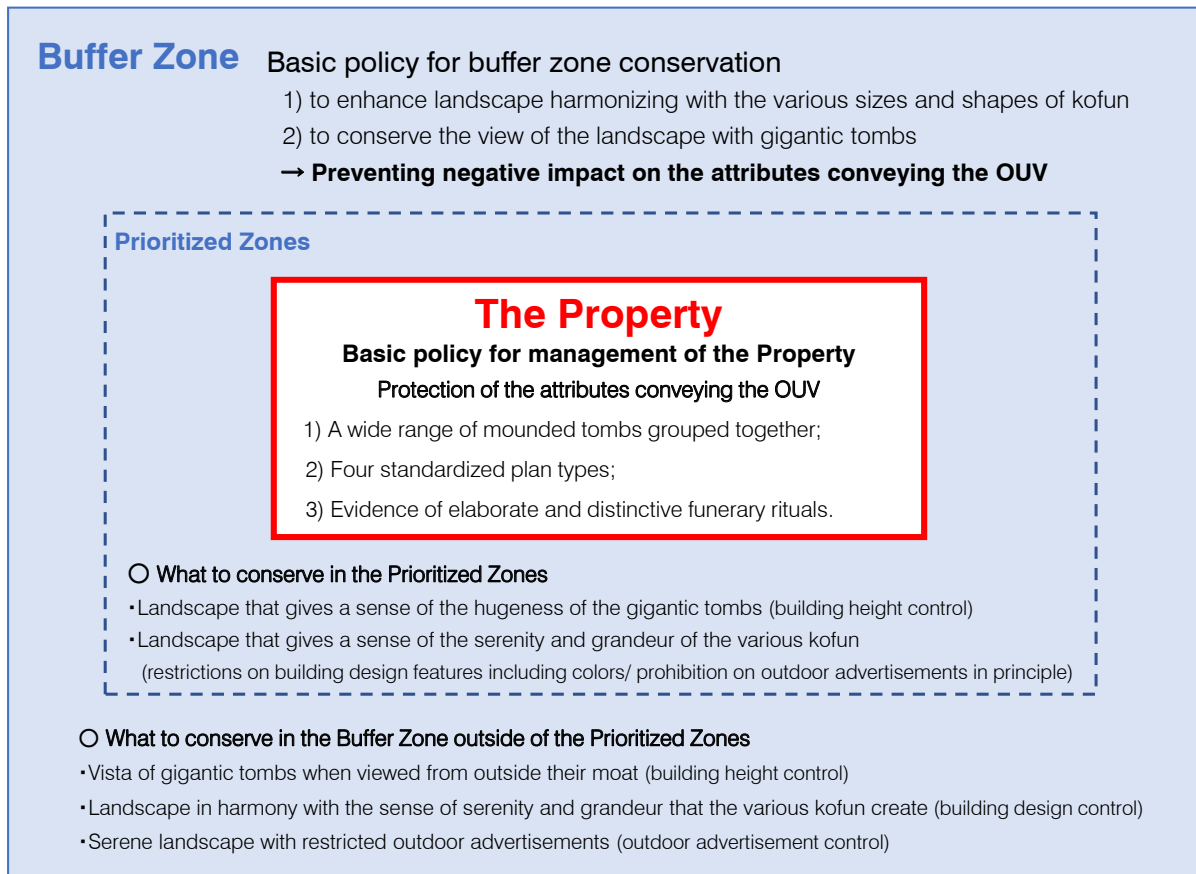


Figure 4-4 Basic Management Concepts

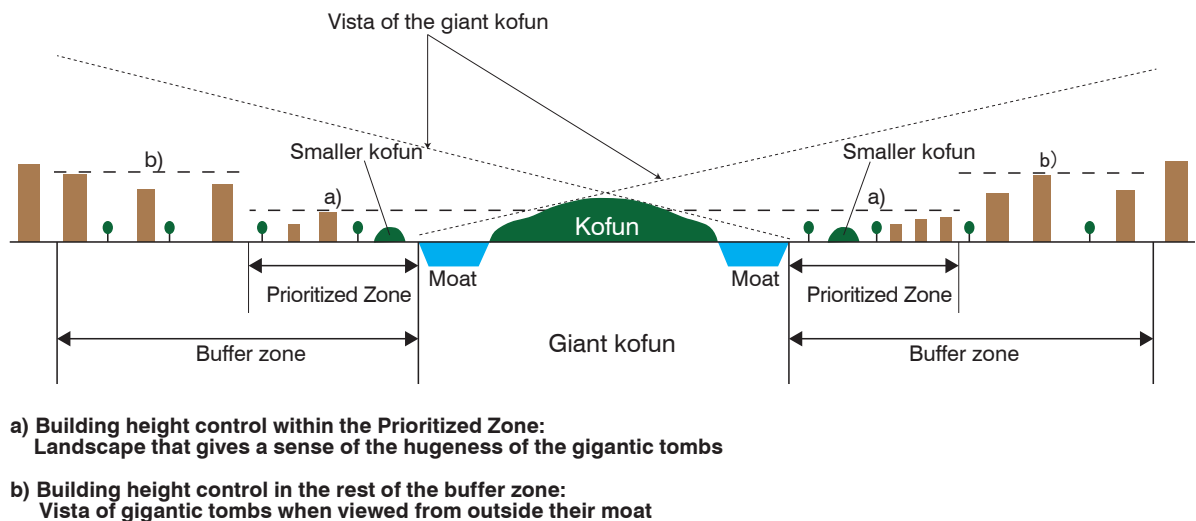


Figure 4-5 Approach to buffer zone conservation

### c. Implementation of conservation through laws and regulations

Restrictions based on laws and regulations are established to eliminate unregulated development within the buffer zone. Activity within the buffer zone is mainly regulated and conducted according to the Landscape Act, City Planning Act and Outdoor Advertisement Act. Under the regulations and ordinances enacted by the prefectural and municipal governments based on these laws, “Building height,” “Building design features,” and “Installation of outdoor advertisements” are regulated<sup>4</sup> (Refer to Tables 4-3 and 4-4 for summaries of relevant laws and ordinances applicable to the buffer zone and the content of their regulations.). These activities require prior permission or approval from the local municipalities. The local municipalities will give instructions and advice to business operators during the application process regarding whether their application conforms to the restrictions. In this way, the surrounding environment of the kofun will be favorably protected.

#### Moza area

Within the buffer zone established in the Moza area, the giant mounded tombs, distributed in an L-shape atop the plateau, and their surroundings have been designated as Prioritized Zones, a strictly regulated area of extensive conservation. Boundaries have been established by taking into account borders established by laws and regulations, roads, railways and borders of land-use patterns.

In this area, restrictions on building height have been put into place pursuant to the Height Control Districts stipulated in the city planning. Moreover, within the municipal landscape plan, five areas of Prioritized Zones centered on the giant keyhole-shaped kofun are designated as “Landscape Control Zones in the Immediate Surroundings of Kofun.” All the other areas are designated as “Landscape Control Zone in the Surrounding Urban Area of the Kofun.” Additionally, building color and design features are regulated through the establishment of Landscape Districts stipulated in the city planning.

With regard to outdoor advertisements, the entire buffer zone has been designated as a “Limited Advertising Area (Area surrounding Moza Kofun)”, pursuant to the Sakai City Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance. Considered an area where conserving a favorable landscape is deemed especially necessary, strict regulations are imposed concerning outdoor advertisements, such as a total ban on rooftop advertisements in principle.<sup>5</sup>

Outlines of the specific restrictions based on the relevant laws and regulations are as follows (The extent and details of each regulation is shown in Figure 4-6):

\*4 “Urban Parks” and “Land containing Buried Cultural Properties” contribute to the conservation of buffer zones. “Urban Parks” ensure greenery and open space in urban areas. Daisen Park and Minezuka Park have been established based on the Urban Park Law to improve the scenic landscape. Both parks contribute to the creation of a pleasant landscape for the property and its surrounding environment. “Land containing Buried Cultural properties” refers to land in which cultural property is known to exist underground, and is essential to understand regional history and culture throughout the country. Such areas are established as precious historic properties under the Law for the Protection of Cultural properties. The property surroundings contain cultural assets with informatin and value that contribute to a deeper understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and these are protected under The Law as “Land containing Buried Cultural Properties”

\*5 Daisen Park was established by Sakai City under the Urban Park Act and contributes to conservation of the buffer zone. This park is located in the center of the Moza area. Of the total 81.1 ha set aside for the park under the city planning decision, 37.05 ha is now opened as Daisen Park. An approved area for the park expansion project (13.85 ha) was extended to the park during area improvement (see Figure 4-9). If the entire planned area can be opened as a park, this part will be further enlarged in harmony with the property. In addition, the “Daisen Park Basic Plan” is being revised for suitability as a park encompassing the component parts of a World Heritage Site and area zonings within the park are being reviewed.

### **Regulations through Height Control Districts (Building Height Control)**

Based on the City Planning Act, regulations have been established on the uses, forms, and coverage and floor-area ratios of the buildings; in particular, Height Control Districts have been set to conserve the surrounding landscape of the property. The maximum height of buildings in Prioritized Zones is 10 m or 15 m, while it is limited to 31 m in the rest of the buffer zone. Concerning the area around Mikunigaoka Station, as surrounding land usage for high-rise constructions was allowed as a commercial district, maximum building height is set at 45 m. However, by newly introducing height regulations to this area, protection of the property in harmony with the development of local communities is expected.

### **Regulations through Landscape Districts (Building Design Control)**

In the Sakai City Landscape Plan, the area surrounding Mozu Kofungun has been positioned as a “Landscape Planning Zone in the Immediate Surroundings of Kofun” in order to balance the urban landscape and protection of the historical sites and cultural heritage, thereby promoting the formation of an urban landscape in harmony with the enormous and lush kofun group.

All buildings in the Prioritized Zones and medium- or large-scale buildings (excluding small-scale buildings) in the rest of the buffer zone are subject to design restrictions. These restrictions, including specifying the color and the brightness of the outer walls of the buildings, are intended to harmonize the features of the surrounding buildings and townscape.

### **Sakai City outdoor advertisement regulations (Outdoor Advertisement Control)**

Through the Sakai City Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance, regulations on outdoor advertisements are particularly strengthened in order to protect the kofun landscape. In principle, the display of advertisements is prohibited in Prioritized Zones, while in the rest of the buffer zone, all rooftop advertising is prohibited. In addition, upper limits have been set on the display area and height of self-standing advertisements and wall-surface advertisements in an effort to ensure a favorable landscape.





**Legends**

- Nominated Property
- Buffer zone
- Prioritized Zone

SCALE 1:25,000  
0 200 400 1,000m

Restrictions	Buffer zone	
		Prioritized Zone
<b>Building Height Control</b>	Restricted to under 31 m (under 45 m in some parts)	Restricted to under 10 m or 15 m
<b>Building Design Control</b>	Restrictions on building design features, such as color, according to size, with the exception of small-scale buildings	For all buildings, a restriction on design features, such as color, according to size
<b>Outdoor Advertisement Control</b>	Limits on size, height, etc. of advertisements, according to land-use district	Posting of advertisements is prohibited in principle

**Figure 4-6 Map of legal controls within the Buffer zone of Mozu Area**



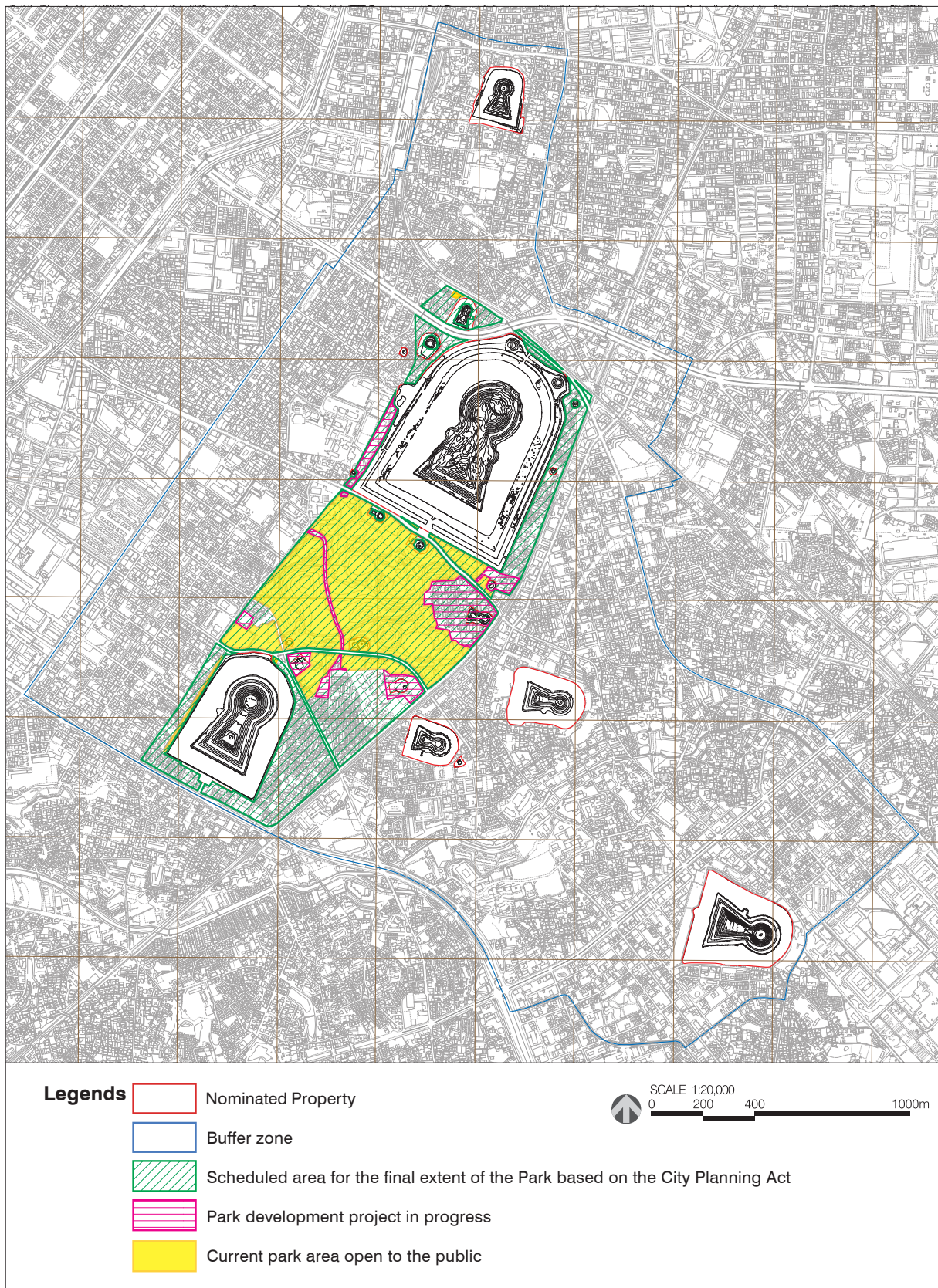


Figure 4-7 Planned zones of Daisen Park



### **Furuichi area**

In the buffer zone established in the Furuichi area, the area around the giant kofun distributed along the V-shaped ridge and their surroundings have been designated as Prioritized Zones, a strictly regulated area of extensive conservation. Boundaries have been established by taking into account borders established by laws and regulations, roads, railways and borders of land-use patterns.

In this area, restrictions on building height have been put into place pursuant to the Height Control Districts stipulated in the City Planning Act. Additionally, eight locations consisting of giant keyhole-shaped kofun and their associated tombs and designated as Prioritized Zones are called “Immediate Surroundings of Kofun”. The rest of the buffer zone is designated as “Zone surrounding the Kofungun” in Habikino City and as “Residential zone surrounding the Kofungun” and “Neighborhood Commercial Zone surrounding the Kofungun” in Fujiidera City. Landscape zones stipulated in the city planning place restrictions on building color and other design features.

With regard to outdoor advertisements, the entire buffer zone is designated as “Surrounding Areas of Kofun” pursuant to the Osaka Prefectural Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance. Considered an area where conserving a favorable landscape is deemed especially necessary, strict regulations shall be imposed concerning outdoor advertisements, including a total ban on rooftop advertisements in principle.

Outlines of the specific restrictions based on the relevant laws and regulations are as follows (The extent and details of each regulation is shown in Figure 4-8):

### **Regulations through Height Control Districts (Building Height Control)**

Based on the City Planning Act, Habikino City and Fujiidera City have established regulations on the uses, forms, and building-coverage and floor-area ratios of buildings; in particular, they have set Height Control Districts in the buffer zone to preserve the landscape surroundings of the property. The maximum height of buildings in Prioritized Zones is 10 m or 15 m and 31 m in other areas of the buffer zone. The west side of Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun [25], located in Fujiidera City, is categorized as a Prioritized Zone and a 31 m-height restriction is applied pursuant to its history of land use as a Neighborhood Commercial District. In the future, landscape formation suitable for the surroundings of the giant kofun shall be conducted to make adjustments while monitoring development activities and considering the wishes of the landowners. With regard to the buffer zone on the northern side of Minegazuka Kofun, the kofun is located in Minezuka Park, an urban park designated through city planning. Park development and improvements have been completed. The buffer zone around Minegazuka Kofun is delineated in the current manner as the park encompassing the kofun gives the latter even securer protection than other component sites.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>\*6</sup> Habikino City established Minezuka Park in the area surrounding Minegazuka Kofun [44] under the Urban Park Act, improving the scenic view in accordance with management standards. This effort has been contributing to the conservation of the buffer zone.

### **Regulations through Landscape Districts (Building Design Control)**

Habikino City and Fujiidera City design their landscape plans independently, and the area around the property in Habikino City has been positioned as the Landscape Zone around the Furuichi Kofungun, and a policy established to conserve it both as a landscape resource symbolizing local history and as a rich natural resource located within the city. For the area around the component parts in Fujiidera City, consideration has been given to a landscape that can harmonize the surrounding residential environment with the Furuichi Kofungun, maintaining continuity as an integrated area. In these ways, Habikino City and Fujiidera City are aiming to conserve the landscapes unique to their respective cities and implement even more carefully crafted measures of landscape control.

All buildings in Prioritized Zones [Habikino City: Immediate Surroundings of Kofun; Fujiidera City: Immediate Surroundings of Kofun] and medium- or large-scale buildings (excluding small-scale buildings) in the rest of the buffer zone [Habikino City: Zone surrounding the Kofungun; Fujiidera City: Residential Zone surrounding the Kofungun and Neighborhood Commercial Zone surrounding the Kofungun] are subject to design restrictions in order to harmonize features of surrounding buildings and the streetscape. Restrictions specify the color and the brightness of the outer walls of buildings.

### **Regulations based on the Osaka Prefecture Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance (Outdoor Advertisement Control)**

In Habikino City and Fujiidera City, where the property's Furuichi area is located, regulations are enforced through the Osaka Prefecture Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance. Osaka Prefecture is aiming to prioritize strengthening its regulations on outdoor advertisements, which is an important element to protect the kofun landscape. In the Prioritized Zones, displaying advertisements is prohibited; in all other zones, there is a complete prohibition on rooftop advertisements and upper limits have been set for the display area and height of self-standing advertisements and wall-surface advertisements in an effort to ensure a favorable landscape.

### **Assessing the impact of development projects within the buffer zone on the property**

The impact on the property of developmental projects taking place within the buffer zone is evaluated through an examination process that includes landscape consultation under the Landscape Act and a HIA, which is applied to large-scale projects.

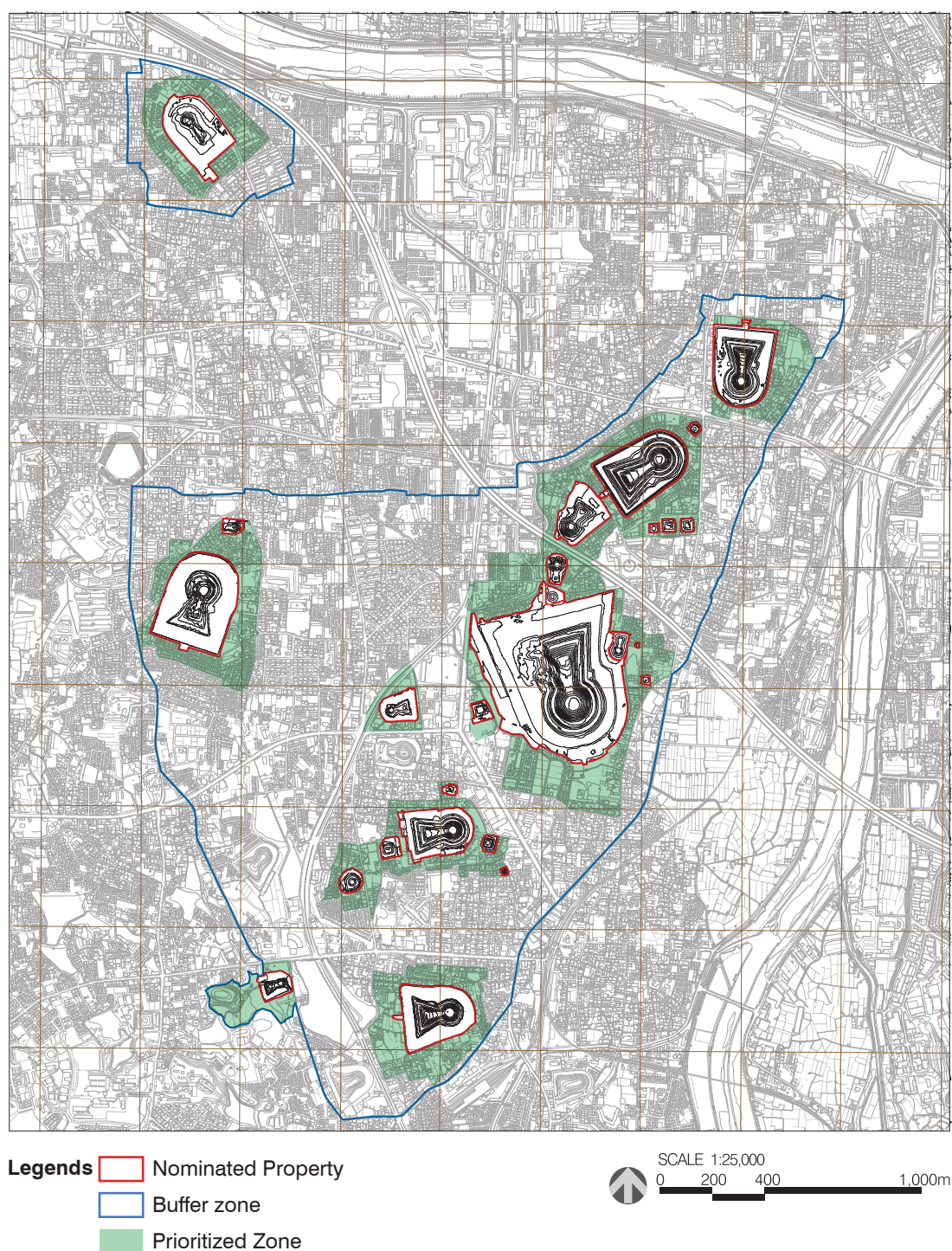
Applications must be submitted to certify construction, extension and relocation of buildings within the Landscape Districts. Project drawings and documents describing the appearance of the building/s in the Landscape Districts are confirmed during preliminary consultations, and assessed taking into consideration expert opinions (landscape advisers) in relation to their harmonization with the property.

In accordance with the development guidelines of each municipal government, any projects identified in the preliminary consultations that may significantly affect the value of the property (namely large-scale projects) are assessed to determine whether the project in the buffer zone is appropriate in the context of protecting the Outstanding Universal Value. This assessment is based on project drawings, documents and descriptive outlines, and is conducted prior to the preliminary and execution drawings. The foreseen

Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Scientific Committee (see p.100 in Chapter 7, 7-1-(1) b) will also contribute to the assessment of whether or not to allow the implementation of the project.

In this manner, the HIA is implemented through a two-phased approach: one for general architecture and one for large-scale projects.





Restrictions	Buffer zone	
		Prioritized Zone
<b>Building Height Control</b>	Restricted to under 31 m	Restricted to under 10 m or 15 m
<b>Building Design Control</b>	Restrictions on building design, features, such as color, according to size, with the exception of small-scale buildings	For all buildings, a restriction on design features, such as color, according to size
<b>Outdoor Advertisement Control</b>	Limits on size, height, etc. of advertisements according to land-use district	Posting of advertisements is prohibited in principle

Figure 4-8 Map of legal controls within the Buffer zone of Furuichi Area

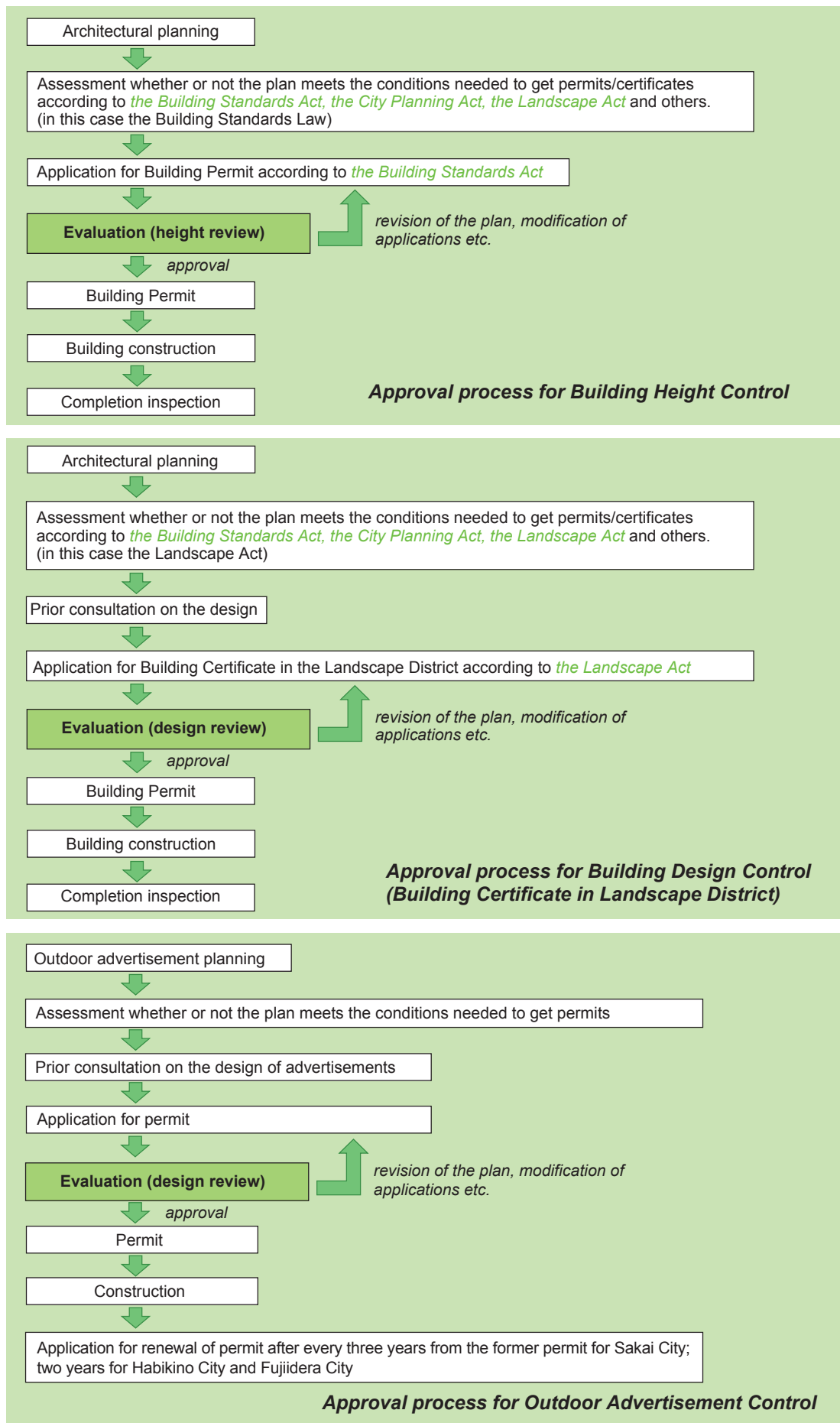


Figure 4-9 Permission and approval processes relating to the buffer zone conservation

**Table 4-3 Summaries of laws and ordinances, and restricted activities within the property and buffer zone**

Applicable area	Component parts		Buffer zone		
	Historic Site	Ryobo			
Underlying law	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	Imperial Household Law; National Property Act	City Planning Act; Building Standards Act; Building Regulations Ordinance within Scenic Districts in Sakai City	City Planning Act; Landscape Act; Landscape Ordinances	Outdoor Advertisement Act; Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance
Scheme			Height Control Districts; Scenic Districts; Land-use Districts	Landscape Plan; Landscape Districts	Restrictions on outdoor advertisements
Regulated items	Various acts to ensure the protection of cultural properties	Ryobo is off-limits to the public in principle, as it is a policy for management to “maintain the serenity and dignity” in consideration with the nature of the site.	Building height	Design features of buildings	Size and height of outdoor advertisements
Restrictions on construction activities	Permission is required for acts such as new construction, reconstruction, installation and removal of structures, altering the shape or quality of land, and tree cutting	Places where the emperors and imperial family members are interred, and rituals are performed by Imperial Family members to this day. No buildings except for facilities such as worship places used for rituals, and the management facilities required to maintain their serenity and dignity shall be newly constructed.	Maximum building height is restricted to 31 m for residential districts and neighborhood commercial districts, and 45 m for commercial districts	Restrictions on building design features, such as color, according to size (with the exception of small-scale buildings)	Restrictions on size, height of advertisements according to land-use zoning
			Maximum building height is restricted to 10 m or 15 m	Regulation of colors and design features of all buildings, according to size	Posting of advertisements is prohibited in principle
			Prioritized Zone		
Procedure required	Permission	—	Confirmation, in accordance with the Building Standards Act	Authorization, according to Landscape Districts	Permission, based on the Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance



Table 4-4 Details of regulations in buffer zone

**Building Height Control**

Target area	Buffer zone	
	Prioritized Zone	
Means	<p>Height restrictions established based on the City Planning Act and Building Standards Act</p> <p>Previously building heights have been regulated in accordance with Scenic Districts and Land-use Districts; new restrictions in accordance with Height Control Districts have been added to cover the areas where the areas previously unregulated. (Building Standards Act)</p> <p>For the reconstruction of disqualified buildings, first-time reconstruction is acceptable to the extent that the disqualified parts are not enlarged.</p>	
Restriction details	Residential Districts and Neighborhood Commercial Districts: 31 m or lower (Category 1 Low-rise Exclusive Residential Districts: 10 m or lower); Commercial Districts: 45 m or lower	10 m or lower (Scenic Districts other than Category 1 Low-rise Exclusive Residential Districts: 15 m or lower)

**Building Design Control**

Target area	Buffer zone	
	Prioritized Zone	
Means	<p>Restrictions on design features of buildings, based on the City Planning Act and Landscape Act, (Landscape Districts)</p> <p>(Authorization system)</p>	
Restricted building size	Large-scale buildings (height greater than 15 m)	Restricted
	Medium-scale buildings (height greater than 10 m)	Restricted
	Small-scale buildings (height lower than 10m)	Restricted
Restriction Details	<p>- Establishment of clear standards for colors based on the numeric value of colors</p> <p>- Establishment of qualitative standards for criteria other than color</p>	

**Outdoor Advertisement Control**

Target area	Buffer zone		
	Residential Zone	Commercial Zone	Prioritized Zone
Means	<p>Establishment of restrictions on size and height based on the Outdoor Advertisement Act (by ordinance) (Permission system)</p> <p>Existing outdoor advertisements that do not meet the new standard must be modified, in principle, within a set transition period (normally 3 to 6 years) in accordance with the revised ordinance (January 2016). Many advertisements, however, are not easy to change, relocate or remove. Thus, the authorities take a realistic approach in the guidance and application of the new rules.</p>		
Propriety of displaying advertisements	<p>Displaying advertisements is prohibited, except on-site outdoor advertisements (excluding exempt outdoor advertisements)</p> <p>Regulations concerning on-site advertisements are outlined below</p>		Displaying advertisements is prohibited in principle (excluding exempt advertisements)
Rooftop advertisements	Prohibited		
Wall surface advertisements	Display area	A total display area of less than 10 m <sup>2</sup> per site and less than 1/3 of the mounted area	Prohibited
	Height of advertisements	A distance from the ground to the uppermost end: less than 6 m	
Self-standing advertisement towers, etc.	Display area	Less than 5 m <sup>2</sup> per display surface and a total area of less than 10 m <sup>2</sup>	
	Installation height	A distance from the ground to the uppermost end: less than 6 m	
	Number of posted advertisements	2 objects or less per site (self-standing advertisement towers)	

Table 4-5 Summaries of the details of relevant Laws, Acts and Regulations

Name of Laws and Regulations	Objective	Summary
<b>Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties</b>	Preserves and utilizes cultural properties in order to further the culture of the Japanese people and contribute to the evolution of the world's culture	Stipulates that the owner or local authority designated as the custodial body implements the reliable management of areas designated as Historic Sites. Also stipulates appropriate management measures, such as providing instructions concerning the protection of structural remains and conducting necessary investigations on "land known to contain buried cultural properties" and newly discovered archaeological sites
<b>Imperial House Law</b>	Defines the basis of the imperial household system	Stipulates matters concerning the Imperial Family and the Imperial House Council. Also stipulates that the tombs where the emperors, empresses, grand empress dowagers and empress dowagers are interred are inscribed as <i>Ryo</i> . The ones where imperial family members are interred are inscribed as <i>Bo</i> . It also prescribes registrations of <i>Ryo</i> and <i>Bo</i> .
<b>National Property Act</b>	Specifies the acquisition, maintenance, preservation, operation and disposal of national properties	National properties are categorized as administrative (official, public, imperial and forest management properties) and non-administrative assets. Of the administrative assets, imperial properties serve and are accessible to the imperial household. Ministries and agencies manage national properties under their jurisdiction, maintaining and preserving them in a favorable condition through their efficient operation and other suitable methods in accordance with their intended use or purpose.
<b>Imperial Household Agency Act</b>	Stipulates jurisdiction of matters concerning the Imperial Household Agency and a provision to establish the necessary departments to administer jurisdiction	The Imperial Household Agency is responsible for matters related to the Emperor's official duties prescribed by cabinet order, Imperial Family-related matters and custody of the Privy Seal and the State Seal of Japan. The related jurisdiction includes <i>Ryobo</i> and the management of imperial properties.
<b>City Planning Act</b>	Promotes sound urban development and planning by specifying city planning content, authorization processes, restrictions, projects and other necessary matters	Stipulates area divisions in order to prevent urban sprawl, and promotes systematic urbanization. As a result, reasonable land use is promoted under the regulations, and the preservation of the residential environment of townscapes befits an areas' distinct characteristics.
<b>Building Standards Act</b>	Establishes the minimum standards for a buildings' site, structure, facilities and use. Promotes the protection of peoples' lives, health and property, and aims to contribute to improving public welfare	Establishes structural standards for individual buildings and standards to regulate buildings' use, coverage ratio, floor-area ratio and height within city planning districts in accordance with the City Planning Act. In order to ensure compliance with these standards, it prescribes a system (architectural safety confirmation) in which the chief architect (qualified person) confirms the conformance of building plans with laws and regulations, and a system to penalize buildings in violation of the Act.
<b>Landscape Act</b>	Promotes building a beautiful region, creating an attractive and comfortable living environment and establishing vibrant communities with distinctive character. Comprehensive measures such as the formulation of landscape plans are undertaken to develop favorable urban and rural landscapes, in order to improve the quality of life of the people of Japan, and contribute to their socio-economic development	Recognizes favorable landscapes in urban and rural areas as common assets for the people of Japan. As stipulated in this Act, it has established criteria for the enhancement and protection of landscapes. Based on this Act, the Osaka Prefecture and municipal governments relevant to the property formulate landscape ordinances and plans, and establish items necessary for the enforcement of the Act.



Name of Laws and Regulations	Objective	Summary
<b>Outdoor Advertisement Act</b>	Provides necessary regulations for the display, placement and maintenance of outdoor advertisements, in order to promote a good visual environment, preserve scenic beauty and prevent public hazards	Controls the height and size of outdoor advertisements. In cases where sustaining a favorable landscape or preserving scenic beauty are required, the display of outdoor advertisements may be prohibited or restrictions imposed as necessary. Based on this Act, local municipalities formulate the ordinance and set up items necessary for regulation.
<b>Urban Park Act</b>	Enhances public welfare to achieve sound development of urban parks by defining a standard for the installation and management of parks	Stipulates definitions and other matters concerning the installation and management of urban parks. Local municipalities gain the enhancement of their scenic beauty and foster the development of the environment surrounding the property.
<b>Sakai City Landscape Ordinance and Landscape Plan, based on Landscape Act</b>	Clarifies the responsibilities of the public administration, citizens and business operators toward pleasant landscape creation, and defines basic measures for their comprehensive promotion. Protects, nurtures and engenders the Sakai City, built by the wisdom and passion of its predecessors, as a city of beauty and distinct charm by stipulating necessary matters pertaining to the enforcement of the Landscape Act. Facilitates the achievement of a landscape of harmony and class, befitting Sakai.	Designates the entire city limits as a landscape planning district. Stipulates restricted acts and scale, subject to notification. The notification is applied to large-scale buildings. Additionally, it defines the surroundings of the Mozu Kofungun as a Intensive Landscape Planning District, and utilizes methods prescribed in the Landscape Act and City Planning Act, such as Landscape District designation.
<b>Habikino City Landscape Ordinance and Landscape Plan, based on Landscape Act</b>	<p>[Landscape Ordinance] Promotes landscape formation as a shared civic property in the present as well as the future, and creates a comfortable living environment to enhance civic culture</p> <p>[Landscape Plan] Promotes "Pleasant landscape formation utilizing landscape resources distinctive to Habikino City", and "Further promotion to realize World Cultural Heritage Inscription of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group"</p>	<p>[Landscape Ordinance] Establishes the basic concepts concerning landscape formation, and clarifies the responsibilities of the public administration, citizens, business operators and experts. Stipulates basic matters concerning pleasant landscape formation and required matters pertaining to the enforcement of the Landscape Act</p> <p>[Landscape Plan] Prescribes the goals and basic policy for landscape formation in Habikino City in accordance with highlighting the characteristics and understanding of the landscape issues of the city. It also stipulates the methods and operational systems for landscape formation, and gives directions for implementing concrete measures. Moreover, it designates the Landscape Planning District and Landscape Formation Promotion District, establishing parameters for activities in these districts and stipulating requirements for enforcing the Landscape Act</p>
<b>Fujiidera City Landscape Ordinance and Landscape Plan, based on Landscape Act</b>	<p>[Landscape Ordinance] Promotes pleasant landscape formation that embodies the individuality, charm, and the cultural and historical richness of Fujiidera, represented by the Furuichi Kofun Group, which is culturally valuable on a global scale.</p> <p>[Landscape Plan] Prescribes important landscape areas in accordance with "basic concepts and policies for landscape formation". The goal is to collaborate with citizens, business operators and public administrations in the creation of a pleasant landscape congruent with the city and at a high cultural level, leading to the inscription of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group on the World Heritage List.</p>	<p>[Landscape Ordinance] Prescribes basic matters related to pleasant landscape formation, and matters pertaining to the enforcement of the Landscape Act.</p> <p>[Landscape Plan] Promotes the development of an attractive and distinctive landscape highlighting the unique environment. Also, it designates Landscape Planning Areas and Advanced Landscape Planning Areas for nurturing a familiar townscape to pass down to future generations, and prescribes matters related to the development of a pleasant landscape.</p>

Name of Laws and Regulations	Objective	Summary
<b>Osaka Prefecture Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance, based on Outdoor Advertisement Act</b>	Stipulates restrictions and standards to create pleasant landscapes, sustain scenic beauty and prevent any harm to the public. Restrictions apply to the display of outdoor advertisements, installation of objects displaying outdoor advertisements and their maintenance, as well as the outdoor advertisement business.	Regulates the display and maintenance of advertisements by designating prohibited advertisement objects, and prohibited and permitted areas, as well as prescribing display restrictions. Advertisements subject to this ordinance that are displayed and installed outside for the public either permanently or temporarily include: sign boards, self-standing sign boards, posters, advertisement towers, billboards and banners. Restrictions apply not only to for-profit advertisements such as commercial advertisements, but also to the display of names of individuals and businesses, as well as public notices such as classified advertisements. In areas where displays are restricted, certain kinds of general advertisements are prohibited. For areas where advertisements are allowed on a permission basis, size restrictions are imposed; for advertisement objects larger than the size limit, permission is granted or not granted depending on other features. In this manner, efforts are made to ensure the public respects the above-mentioned standards within the scope of the Ordinance.
<b>Sakai City Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance, based on Outdoor Advertisement Act</b>	Develops favorable landscapes, sustains the scenic beauty, and prevents any harm to the public by implementing necessary matters pertaining to the display of outdoor advertisements, installation of objects displaying advertisements and their maintenance thereafter.	Implements restrictions in accordance with permission criteria for the display of outdoor advertisements greater than the prescribed size. Also designates, depending on the region, districts prohibiting the display of outdoor advertisements other than those exempted, and restrictions for general advertisements. Permission criteria are also stipulated, depending on land-use in the district and the type of outdoor advertisement.
<b>Sakai City Ordinance on Procedures for Development Activities</b>	Aims to contribute to sound urban growth and to enhance public welfare through orderly development highlighting community characteristics.	Prescribes consultations regarding the installation of public facilities and utilities for development activities in the city.
<b>Sakai City Urban Park Ordinance</b>	Encouraging sound development and use of the park located in Sakai City	Stipulates necessary matters for installation and management of the urban park and upholds matters and orders stipulated in the Urban Park Act.
<b>Habikino City Urban Park Ordinance</b>	Encouraging use of the park in an appropriate manner and contributing to the enhancement of public welfare and improvement of citizens' lifestyles by stipulating matters necessary for park management	Stipulating prohibited and permitted actions related to urban parks and parks created through developmental activities.

## 4-3. Responses to developmental pressures, environmental changes, and natural disaster risks

Ch. 3 Issues	Ch. 4 Responses
3-3-(1) Development pressures	4-3-(1) Efforts for balancing with urbanization and infrastructure improvement
3-3-(2) Environmental pressures	4-3-(2) Collecting information and implementing surveys on environmental changes
3-3-(3) Natural disasters and risk preparedness	4-3-(3) Collecting information and implementing surveys on natural disasters

### 4-3-(1) Development pressures

#### Efforts for balancing with urbanization and infrastructure improvement

No development is possible within the property, and no large-scale development is currently planned either (p.36 Chapter 3, 3-3-(1)). However, since the property is surrounded by an urban area where a great number of people live, public works and development necessary for the citizens' living shall continue to take place. Such development works are properly controlled by applying the regulations set in the buffer zone, so that they do not affect the landscape. At the same time, the development trends in the areas surrounding the property are assessed, by monitoring the permission requests for development projects.

As for urban infrastructure, all the large-scale projects have already been completed, and efforts are being made to harmonize the existing expressways and the property. For example, as a short-term measure, an interpretation facility and visitor facility are being planned for the space under a part of elevated track of the Nishi-Meihan Expressway, in order to facilitate visitor navigation. Moreover, based on a long-term vision, the municipalities hold opinion exchange opportunities with management authority of expressway concerning how the future expressway should be. Small-scale projects such as sewage and road improvements shall also be appropriately controlled so as not to have negative impacts on the property.

### 4-3-(2) Environmental pressures

#### Collecting information and implementing surveys on environmental changes

The Imperial Household Agency and the local municipalities conduct patrols to observe the impact of vegetation and wildlife on and around the property, and collect information regarding the impact of environmental changes from local residents living in the area surrounding the property.

In addition, constant monitoring and recording of the impact of nesting and vegetation on the mounds will prevent potential damage to the archaeological features. It is necessary to consider the how environmental change due to climate change may alter the archaeological features.

### 4-3-(3) Natural disasters and risk preparedness

#### Collecting information and implementing surveys on natural disasters

Information on natural disasters - such as storms, floods and earthquakes - is acquired in advance

from forecasts and other sources. In addition, measures are taken locally to prevent damage before it occurs, including identifying vulnerable spots. Moreover, as fires originating in the surrounding area and spreading to property may occur, cooperation with fire stations shall be maintained.

When a disaster occurs, managing authorities and other relevant parties promptly identify the impact of the disaster on the property by conducting patrols. If damage has occurred, such as the collapse of a mound or a tree falling, emergency measures, such as placing sandbags to shore up the damaged locations, are taken in order to prevent further collapse. Then, a full-scale recovery measure is taken by the owner of the site, following consultation and coordination with relevant organizations. In case visitors to the sites were injured by the disaster, medical aid and rescue will be quickly provided to victims, so that they can receive necessary treatment.

## 4-4. Visitor management

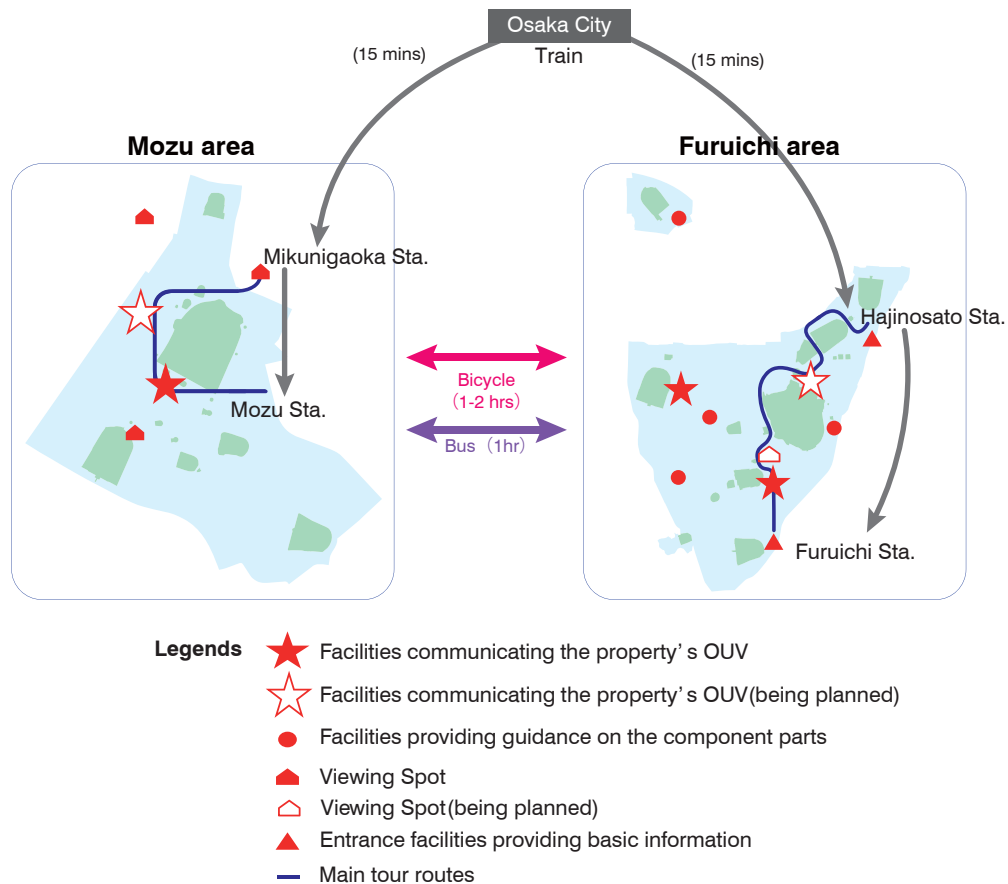
Ch. 3 Issues	Ch. 4 Responses
3-4-(1) Enhancing awareness of the OUV	4-4-(1) a) Improving information services
	4-4-(1) b) Improving facilities for transmitting information and utilization
	4-4-(1) c) Enhancement of the guided explanation system
3-4-(2) Providing better site-visiting environment for visitors	4-4-(2) a) Setting up contact points
	4-4-(2) b) Presenting recommended visiting routes
	4-4-(2) c) Installation and promotion of amenities
3-4-(3) Building a framework for appropriate visitor reception	4-4-(3) a) Constructing a visitor reception system
	4-4-(3) b) Improving visitors' manners and promoting the community's understanding regarding visitor reception
	4-4-(3) c) Building a framework for appropriate visitor reception

It is necessary to implement conservation works on the property as required, to ensure the protection and provide the proper presentation of the values of the property, while taking into consideration the respective natures of *Ryobo* and Historic Sites as components of the property (see p.47). At the same time, efforts are also made to provide overall infrastructure for better visitor reception, for example by providing interpretation and practical information and by improving visitor service facilities.

In addition, as an issue concerning the entire property as well as its surroundings, it is expected that the number of visitors will increase once the property is inscribed on the World Heritage List. In order not to let this negatively affect the OUV of the property, the prefectural and municipal governments collaborated and established “Visions for regional revitalization utilizing the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group (2015).” This vision presents policies for regional revitalization concerning preservation and utilization of the property, landscape formation, and offering information to the visitors, with the goal of passing on to future

generations what the local communities have protected.

Under the Vision, in order to implement appropriate visitor reception measures for the entire Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group building an inter-institutional network (Figure 4-10) shall be examined. To realize this goal, a better visitor reception environment will be created by utilizing the different capabilities of the existing facilities and advancing the surrounding area's services progressively.



**Figure 4-10 Access to and between the component sites and interpretation facilities**

#### 4-4-(1) Enhancing awareness of the Outstanding Universal Value

##### a. Improving information services

As for providing information about the value of the property, the consultation body jointly established by the four administrative bodies concerned, Osaka Prefecture, Sakai City, Habikino City and Fujiiidera City, has been conducting some activities. It plans to upgrade and expand such efforts in the event of World Heritage inscription.

To be more precise, examples of dissemination initiatives include lectures and symposia on the property, posting information on the internet, and creating explanatory guidebooks and a variety of pamphlets. Anticipating international visitors, information will be provided through multi-language media as well.



**Table 4-6 Future division of roles of the public display and utilization facilities communicating the value of the property**

	Major role for presentation	Name of the facility	Location	Contents
Mozu area	Interpretation facilities for "Communicating the Outstanding Universal Value of Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group"	Mozu Kofungun Interpretation Center (being planned)	Sakai City	- Interpretation of the World Heritage site Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, especially kofun located in the Mozu area - Providing interpretation for the entire Mozu area including kofun other than the components
	Presenting background history	Sakai City Museum	Sakai City	- Providing general information about the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group - Exhibition on the entire history of Sakai City, folklore and traditional entertainment
	Providing viewing platforms for the component parts	Observatory Lobby of Sakai City Hall (21st floor)	Sakai City	- Viewing spot of Mozu's three major mausoleums (Nintoku-, Richu- and Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun) - Providing information about the surroundings of the component sites in the Mozu area
		Viewing spot for Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	Sakai City	- Viewing spot for Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun
		MIKUNIN Square on the rooftop of Nankai Railway Mikunigaoka Station	Sakai City	- Viewing spot for Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun
Furuichi area	Interpretation facilities for "Communicating the Outstanding Universal Value of Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group"	Habikino City Cultural Properties Exhibition Room	Habikino City	- Exhibition of artifacts excavated from kofun in the Furuichi area - Interpretation of Hakayama Kofun
		AICEL Shura Hall	Fujiidera City	- Interpretation of the World Heritage site Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, especially kofun located in the Furuichi area - Exhibition of artifacts excavated from Kofun in the Furuichi area - Introduction of the entire history of Fujiidera City
		Guidance facility underneath the elevated Nishi-Meihan Expressway (being planned)	Fujiidera City	- Interpretation of an individual component part Minegazuka Kofun
	Interpretation facilities of the individual component parts	<i>Toki to midori no koryukan</i> (Time and Green: Community Hall) in the Minezuka Park Administration Building	Habikino City	- Interpretation of an individual component part Minegazuka Kofun
		Chayama Grounds Administration Building	Habikino City	- Interpretation of an individual component part Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun
		Historic Site Shiroyama Kofun Guidance Building "Mahora Shiroyama"	Fujiidera City	- Interpretation of an individual component part Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun
	Presenting background history	<i>Ryonan-no-mori</i> Civic Center	Habikino City	- Exhibition on the entire history of Habikino City
		Fujiidera City Library	Fujiidera City	- Exhibition of artifacts excavated from Kofun in the Furuichi area - Providing general information on the Kofun period
	Providing viewing platforms for the component parts	Observatory Room in Habikino City Hall (being planned)	Habikino City	- Viewing spot for Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun
Surrounding area	Presenting background history	Osaka Prefectural Chikatsu Asuka Museum	Kanan Town	- Providing comprehensive information on kofun and the Kofun period - Conducting academic research of kofun in Osaka Prefecture, including the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group

### **b. Improving facilities for transmitting information and utilization**

The municipalities have installed interpretation boards at each individual kofun; however, to deepen visitors' understanding of the property as a whole, in the event of World Heritage inscription, systematic installation and repair shall be promoted as appropriate to a serial property.

Regarding interpretation facilities, until now, the municipalities have individually administered a number of facilities (p. 39 in Chapter 3, 3-4-(1)). In the event of World Heritage inscription, information on the property's value as a whole will be disseminated more effectively and adequately through strengthened coordination and cooperation between facilities in communication activities under four main pillars: "Communicating the Outstanding Universal Value of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group"; "Interpretation facilities of the individual component parts"; "Presenting the background historical knowledge of the Kofun period"; and "Providing viewing platforms for the component parts" (Table 4-6). In the case where a facility is to be newly built or renovated, the organization in charge shall determine the appropriate location, size and design of the facility, while giving full consideration to the impact on the property's landscape, so that it will fully function to provide visitors with information and convenience.

### **c. Enhancement of guided explanation system**

Both the Mozu and Furuichi areas have their own non-for-profit organizations and groups of volunteer guides. Members from Sakai City's NPO Volunteer Tourism Association are permanently stationed at Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun [2-1] and the Sakai City Museum, offering tours appropriate to visitors' age and circumstances, as well as providing visitors with explanations. In order to have such permanently stationed guides placed at other component parts, each local municipality and NPO is creating a system for guides at the organizational level, providing training for guides and other services.

A system for the reception of visitors from within Japan and from abroad shall be developed, with various pamphlets and maps prepared to provide guidance not only in Japanese but also in English, Chinese and Korean, etc. in anticipation of a wide range of foreign visitors.



**Photo 4-1 A Volunteer guide giving an explanation**

## **4-4-(2) Providing better site-vising environment for visitors**

### **a. Setting up contact points**

To provide visitors with conveniences and to efficiently receive them, the prefectural and municipal

governments have set up visitor contact points, which are to respond to questions related to visiting the property. Furthermore, they are to facilitate smooth visitor navigation to and between the Mozu and Furuichi areas, in accordance with a common manual created for the two areas. In addition, at the main railway stations which serve as starting points for visitor access, facilities functioning as an entrance to the property will be established and tour route information will be provided (Figure 4-10).

### b. Presenting recommended visiting routes

To help visitors understand the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and assist them in deciding how to best tour the sites depending on the length of their stay, a walking map has already been published (in Japanese and English) showing routes options, as well as providing recommended rental bicycle courses within the areas and between the sites. In expectation of the increase in visitor numbers in the future, recommended routes will be established and consideration will be given to appropriate measures such as improvement of parking lots and public restrooms. Increased attention must be paid to visitors' manners to ensure both visitor safety and the conservation of the living environment for local residents. The local governments will implement such measures starting with those readily feasible.

The Mozu and Furuichi areas are 10 km apart from each other, and no public transportation directly connects the two areas. However, each area is connected to Osaka City by more than one rail line, and it takes around 40 minutes to travel between the two areas, which is relatively easy (see Figure 4-10). Currently, the local municipality concerned is providing pilot shuttle bus services to directly connect them, which shall be considered for future operation in accordance to demand.

The prefectural and municipal governments disseminate information about the recommended tour routes in each area on their official websites, and interpretation boards, guideposts and signs to guide tourists are comprehensively installed in order to provide a range of tour approaches and information about the component sites and display facilities within the areas and on the routes. Moreover, recommended visitation routes shall be considered, taking into account the diverse needs of visitors, for example: recommended seasons to come, visitor access routes, approximate length of stay, and visitation routes suitable to chosen mode of transportation.



Photo 4-2 Walking maps with suggested visit routes

### **c. Installation and promotion of amenities**

In order for visitors to understand the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, they must stay on site for a certain amount of time and understand the various sizes and shapes of kofun comprising the kofun groups, including the giant keyhole-shaped kofun. As improvement of the property's surroundings to that end, visitor facilities and amenities such as landscape-friendly public restrooms will be installed, and information on parking lots to smoothly accommodate tour buses as well as private vehicles for those not using public transportation will be made available. Furthermore, in order to appropriately guide visitors to the property and facilities, necessary information will be presented through the explanatory signs to be installed, local maps to be distributed and the websites of the local municipalities.

## **4-4-(3) Building a framework for appropriate visitor reception**

### **a. Constructing a visitor reception system**

The local municipalities have individually considered their policies for visitor reception based on "the Vision for Regional Activation Utilizing the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group." They are systematically implementing measures starting from readily feasible ones, such as presenting access routes to the sites depending on mode of transportation, navigation to the component parts and visitor facilities within the areas, providing explanations from volunteer guides, and consequently building a comfortable and convenient visitor reception framework to meet the needs of the visitors. In the future, the local municipalities shall unify the project strategy and the design of the installations in two areas so that the initiatives will be conducted as a World Heritage property as a whole.

#### **Proposed initiatives:**

- Dissemination of information, establishment of tour routes, and improvements to facilities taking into account a probable increase in visitors after inscription on the World Heritage list

Installation of tour signs, general information counter(s), explanatory boards for the property, and fences in the areas surrounding the property

Widening of pedestrian sidewalks for touring visitors and the installation of bicycle lanes

Installation of a public wireless network

- Review of transportation within and between areas

Implementation of a bicycle rental project, allowing mutual use in both areas

A loop bus service going around the component parts in the area and the operation of a shuttle bus connecting the areas

### **b. Improving visitors' manners and promoting the community's understanding regarding visitor reception**

Reminders shall be issued on walking maps and information boards, as well as during guided tours, promoting the appropriate etiquette for visitors to the property, as well as educating visitors about touring the property in a way that does not interfere with local residents' privacy, livelihood, or production activities.



In addition, lectures shall be held by local municipalities and various organizations for local residents enabling them to provide road guidance and simple explanations about the property. Meanwhile, residents shall be provided with information regarding possible nuisances and inconveniences caused by visitors, and their cooperation will be requested. Contact information for consultation shall be consolidated into one contact point for local residents should trouble arise pertaining to visitor reception.

**c. Appropriate visitor reception at the property**

With the probable increase in visitor numbers in the event of the World Heritage inscription, physical deterioration from visitor passage through the property and increase in cases of damage due to irresponsible visitor behavior are anticipated; therefore, to prevent negative impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, basic data concerning the number of visitors to each component part shall be counted, thereby enabling an appropriate visitor management.

At *Ryobo*, the approach path and worship places are opened to the public, while at the Historic Sites, after having conducted protective measures necessary for preservation, determined conditions for permitting entry in consideration of visitor safety and the surrounding environment, the whole site are open to public in principle. For some Historic Sites, visitors have access to climb up onto the mounds. Therefore, landscape friendly paths and stairs are installed after protective earthen layers are placed on the original mounds to prevent negative impacts on the archaeological remains, such as the erosion of sediment from the mounds caused by the dramatic increase of visitors. Thus, appropriate visitor navigation shall be considered.

To provide appropriate services and amenities to visitors and to ensure protection of the property, regular patrols shall be reinforced and property monitoring will be required.

The patrols will be done regularly with the cooperation of the owners, the local municipalities, the Cultural Property Protection and Promotion Committee and various other private organizations. They will also be conducted as necessary during emergencies such as abnormal weather or an earthquake.

## 4-5. Local Community Involvement

Ch. 3 Issues	Ch. 4 Responses
3-5-(1) Utilizing the property for promoting local identity	4-5-(1) a) Increasing lifelong-learning opportunities about the local heritage
	4-5-(1) b) Promoting heritage education for primary and secondary school children
3-5-(2) Promoting citizens' involvement in conservation	4-5-(2) a) Promoting the activities of private-sector support groups
	4-5-(2) b) Supporting the activities of local community members

### 4-5-(1) Utilizing the property for promoting local identity

#### a. Increasing lifelong-learning opportunities about the local heritage

Local municipalities and the organizations concerned will help the stakeholders who are directly related to the property, such as local residents and private owners, deepen their understanding of the universal value of the property, by providing them with opportunities for learning about it. This way, the stakeholders have shared understanding of the importance of communicating the property's value to future generations as a source of local identity.

#### b. Promoting heritage education for primary and secondary school children

Within school education, providing students from an early age with opportunities to learn about the property's value and to become aware of its Outstanding Universal Value is effective and important in passing down this knowledge from one generation to the next. Even in the municipalities within Osaka Prefecture which do not yet have World Heritage education, the Council will make efforts to broaden learning opportunities in coordination with education centers, which are public mid-career teacher training institutions, such that they provide relevant courses for teachers.

### 4-5-(2) Promoting citizens' participation in conservation

#### a. Promoting the activities of private-sector support groups

In the areas where the property is located, various groups have been conducting activities, enabling visitors to learn about the areas' history and culture, and to communicating the value of the kofun to them, and additionally, local people clean the areas surrounding the property. Moreover, in recent years, groups supporting the property's nomination for World Heritage inscription have been newly formed in the prefecture, especially in the Mozu and Furuichi areas.

Taking the characteristics of the each group into consideration, exchange between the local municipalities, the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Council, and these groups is promoted, and activities to support the management initiatives are stimulated (Refer to Figure 7-1 in Chapter 7 for the detail of the Council).

#### b. Supporting the activities of local community members

The prefectural and municipal governments shall support the initiatives of local community members. In particular, activities in which local residents and visitors can participate shall be supported. A system

to listen to the voices of individual citizens shall also be established. Moreover, the local governments recognize the importance of having activities that involve not only people from the local area, but those living in the wider area as well.

# Chapter 5. Action Plan

This chapter summarizes in list form the Action Plan, comprising the various projects for implementing the specific measures indicated in Chapter 4.

## Start period

When implementing a project, the target for its completion is set and the relevant measures initiated while considering its importance, urgency and feasibility.

The start periods for projects are as follows:

Short term:	Those starting within approximately 5 years from 2017
Medium to long term:	Those starting after approximately 5 years from 2017

\*Those projects that have already started are identified as such within the table.

## Project implementation and project management

With regard to the implementation of a project, the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Council, as described in Chapter 7, has overall responsibility, including for comprehensive coordination and collaboration, progress management, the action plan and project review.



Table 5-1 Action plan on the protection and management of the property

Chapter 3	Chapter 4		Specific approaches	Summary	Content/Objectives	Responsible bodies					Term		
	Issues	Standard measures				Prefecture	Municipalities	IHA	ACA	Others	On-going	Short term	Mid/Long-term
	No.												
Continuation of appropriate management of the component parts	1-(1)	a)	Protection based on laws and regulations	Protecting the property through laws and regulations	Applying legal protection based on the National Property Act and the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	○	◎	◎	○		●	—	
				Conservation of buried cultural properties in areas surrounding the property	Extension of Historic Site land	○	◎		○		●	—	
		b)	Management of the component parts	Daily management and environmental improvement	Maintaining and managing the property on a daily basis	○	◎	◎		○ NPO, etc.	●	—	
				Identifying the impacts of natural disasters	Identifying damage caused by natural disasters after they occur		◎	◎			●	—	
				Planning and implementing improvement projects	Formulating improvement plans of the Historic Sites and executing them in an organized manner		◎	○	○		●	●	Construction works commencing
				Promoting conversion of Historic Site land to public ownership	Promoting acquisition of Historic Site land by public authorities		◎				●	—	
					Promoting acquisition of Historic Site Land by public authorities for enabling consistent protection and improvement								

Chapter 3	Chapter 4		Specific approaches	Summary	Content/Objectives	Responsible bodies					Term		
	Issues	Standard measures				Prefecture	Municipalities	IHA	ACA	Others	On-going	Short term	Mid/Long-term
	No.												
Continuation of appropriate management of the component parts	1-(1)	c)	Integrated management of the property	Holding opinion exchange forums convening site managers from the two systems, under the framework of CMP	Setting up a permanent forum for carrying out coordinated conservation and management of <i>Ryobo</i> and Historic Sites	○	○	○		○ Private owners		●	—
			Integrated management of the property	Holding opinion exchange forums convening site managers from the two areas, under the framework of CMP	Setting up a permanent forum for carrying out coordinated management between the Mozu and Furuichi areas	○	○					●	—
Continuation of research	1-(2)	a)	Research of the component parts	Conducting research of the component parts	Promoting research and study of the component parts	○	○	○				●	—
		b)	Research of the cultural properties related to the component parts	Conducting research of the associated cultural properties	Conducting research and study of the cultural properties associated with the component parts	○	○	○				●	—
		c)	Strengthening the systems of research and study	Enhancing the system for research	Establishing a system for promoting research	○	○	○				●	—

Acronyms:

IHA: Imperial Household Agency

ACA: Agency for Cultural Affairs

CMP: Comprehensive Management Plan

Table 5-2 Action plan on the conservation of the buffer zone

Chapter 3	Chapter 4		Specific approaches	Summary	Content/ Objectives	Responsible bodies					Term		
	Issues	Standard measures				Prefecture	Municipalities	IHA	ACA	Others	On-going	Short term	Mid/Long term
Improving the land use of the surroundings areas	2-(1)	c)	Implementation of conservation through laws and regulations	Building height control	Conserving the landscape by controlling building height in the buffer zones		◎				●	—	
				Building design features control	Conserving the landscape by controlling building design features in the buffer zones		◎				●	—	
				Outdoor advertisement control	Conserving the landscape by controlling outdoor advertisements in the buffer zones	◎	◎				●	—	

Table 5-3 Action plan on the responses to developmental pressures, environmental changes and natural disaster risks

Chapter 3	Chapter 4		Specific approaches	Summary	Content/ Objectives	Responsible bodies					Term		
	Issues	Standard measures				Prefecture	Municipalities	IHA	ACA	Others	On-going	Short term	Mid/Long term
	No.												
Development pressures	3-(1)	a)	Efforts for balancing with urbanization and infrastructure improvement	Understanding development trends in the areas surrounding the property	Collecting information on development projects that occur in the areas surrounding the property; and analyzing changes in the surrounding environment		◎					●	—
			Establishing a forum for discussions with transportation companies	Collecting and exchanging information about new development and restoration projects	Keeping informed about development projects; furthermore, adjusting their content to harmonize with the landscape in the areas surrounding the property	◎	◎					●	—
Environmental pressures	3-(2)	b)	Collecting information and implementing surveys on environmental changes	Preventing climate change, wildlife and overgrown plants from damaging the property	Collecting information on and analyzing changes in the natural environments		◎	◎				●	—
Natural disasters and risk preparedness	3-(3)	c)	Collecting information and implementing surveys on natural disasters	Keeping informed about natural disasters both anticipated and occurred, in and around the property, and conducting inspections	Keeping informed about natural disasters to minimize damage to the property		◎	◎				●	—



Table 5-4 Action plan on the visitor management

Chapter 3	Chapter 4		Specific approaches	Summary	Content/ Objectives	Responsible bodies					Term		
						Prefecture	Municipalities	IHA	ACA	Others	On-going	Short term	Mid
	Issues	Standard measures											
	No.												
Enhancing awareness of the OUV	4-(1)	a)	Improving information services	Offering lecture meetings and local explanatory sessions	Holding lecture meetings concerning the property and local explanatory sessions at excavation sites that are part of the property	Communicating the value of the property through lecture meetings and local explanatory sessions	◎	◎	◎	◎ NPO	●		
				Utilizing the official website	Setting up an official website, and widely transmitting related information	Widely and correctly conveying the OUV by means of the website	◎	◎			●		
				Publishing official interpretation guidebooks and brochures	Producing interpretation materials such as guidebooks and brochures to fit the visitor's purpose and age	Distributing various interpretation materials such as guidebooks and brochures according to the visitor's interest	◎	◎			●		
		b)	Improving facilities for transmitting information and utilization	Developing facilities for interpreting and utilizing the property	Establishing interpretation facilities	Planning and developing interpretation facilities according to the division of roles, and promoting coordination between the facilities		◎			●		
				Installing explanation boards for the interpretation and protection of the property	Providing the public with the interpretation of the property and information about what to care for in its conservation		◎				●	●	updating
		c)	Enhancement of the guided explanation system	Training interpretation guides	Fostering interpretation guides	Fostering guides with sufficient ability who can correctly communicate the value of the property		◎			●		updating
				Publishing official interpretation guidebooks and brochures in foreign languages	Producing brochures and pamphlets in various languages	Distributing brochures and pamphlets in various languages to fit the needs of foreign visitors	◎	◎			●	●	updating

Chapter 3	Chapter 4		Specific approaches	Summary	Content/ Objectives	Responsible bodies					Term		
						Prefecture	Municipalities	IHA	ACA	Others	On-going	Short term	Mid
	Issues	Standard measures											
No.													
Providing better site-visiting environment for visitors	4-(2)	a)	Setting up contact points	Setting up contact points and appropriately guiding visitors to the sites	Establishing integrated contact points at the local municipalities to improve visitors' convenience and promote efficient visitor reception	○	◎			○ tourism volunteers	●		
		b)	Presenting recommended visiting routes	Setting up visiting routes; publicizing them	Setting up recommended routes for visitors to follow	○	◎				●	●	updating
				Installing visitor-guiding signage	Installing visitor-guiding signage	Installing visitor-guiding signage along the recommended routes for visitors		◎				●	●
		c)	Installation and promotion of amenities	Installing landscape-sensitive service facilities	Installing service facilities for visitors	Installing parking lots, toilets and other facilities		◎				●	
Building a framework for appropriate visitor reception	4-(3)	a)	Constructing a visitor reception system	Considering basic plans for visitor reception	Developing a framework for receiving visitors by formulating basic plans for visitor management	○	◎	○		○ tourism volunteers	●		● reviewing for updates
		b)	Improving visitors' manners and promoting the community's understanding regarding visitor reception	Improving visitors' manners and community members' awareness of potential influences	Improving visitors' manners during their visit tours and community members' awareness for visitor reception	○	◎	○		○ NPO	●		
		c)	Building a framework for appropriate visitor reception	Counting the number of visitors	Analyzing the number of visitors to the component parts by using people counters	Analyzing the number of visitors in order to plan and conduct improvement and other conservation measures to prevent negative impact on the sites open to the public	○	◎			○ CPP-PC members, etc	●	

Acronym:

CPP-PC: Cultural Property Protection and Promotion committee

Table 5-5 Action plan on the local community involvement

Chapter 3		Chapter 4		Specific approaches	Summary	Content/Objectives	Responsible bodies					Term		
Issues		Standard Measures					Prefecture	Municipalities	IHA	ACA	Others	On-going	Short term	Mid
	N.													
Utilizing the property for promoting local identity	5-(1)	a)	Increasing lifelong-learning opportunities about the local heritage	Holding outreach classes	Offering learning opportunities to local people	Dispatching officers to regional events, and providing classes on the property	◎	◎	○		○	●		
		b)	Promoting heritage education for primary and secondary school children	Producing guidebooks for elementary and secondary school students	Offering opportunities to cultivate a better understanding of the mounded tomb group as part of school education	Producing supplementary textbooks and guidebooks and distributing them to elementary and secondary schools	◎	◎			○ schools, etc	●		
Promoting citizens' involvement in conservation	5-(2)	a)	Promoting the activities of private-sector support groups	Supporting activities of private-sector support groups	Backing up private-sector support groups who contribute to the protection of the property	Promoting communication between private sectors and the municipalities or the Council, and enhancing cooperation and collaboration	◎	◎	○		◎ NPO, etc	●		
		b)	Supporting the activities of local community members	Cooperating in local community activities	Supporting the activities of local community members	Supporting the activities of local communities by dispatching officers who specialize in heritage conservation	◎	◎	○		○	●		

# Chapter 6. Monitoring

## 6.a Key Indicators for Measuring State of Conservation

In order to assuredly maintain the Outstanding Universal Value, enhance institutional capacity and improve skills concerning repairs, restorations and maintenance works, as well as disaster prevention and risk preparedness, the component parts and the buffer zones shall be monitored on a regular basis. Monitoring the state of conservation and negative impacts on the property as a whole, as described in Chapter 4 “State of Conservation and Factors Affecting the Property” of the nomination dossier, shall be conducted.

In monitoring the property, indicators are set based on the following three viewpoints to cope with the potential threats identified in Chapter 4.b “Factors affecting the property” of the nomination dossier. The indicators and measurement methods are shown in Table 6-1.

- 1) Whether the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, as well as the three attributes conveying the Value (p. 27 in Chapter 2.a “Description of the Property” of the nomination dossier) including the authenticity and integrity, stated in “Chapter 3 Justification for Inscription” of the dossier, are being maintained;
- 2) What impact the potential threats (development and environmental pressures, natural disasters, visitation, etc. p.249), identified in Chapter 4 “State of Conservation and Factors Affecting the Property” of the nomination dossier, had (or are having) on the property; and
- 3) Whether the protective and management measures for the property and its buffer zones, together with its presentation and utilization, are functioning appropriately as described in Chapter 5 “Protection and Management of the Property” of the nomination dossier.



**Table 6-1 Indicators and methods for monitoring**

Aspects	Indicators			
I. Protection and management of the attributes conveying the Outstanding Universal Value of the property	I-1. Attribute a) A wide range of types of mounded tombs grouped together	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assessing the view from around the kofun and from the top of the mound (II-3, 4, III-1, 3)</li> <li>- Identifying factors obstructing urban landscape where kofun are located (III-1, 2)</li> <li>- Identifying topography alteration which can interfere with the view of the kofun (III-1)</li> <li>- Assessing changes to and improvement of the townscape (III-1, 2)</li> </ul>		
	I-2. Attribute b) Four standardized plan types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assessing the view of the mound from around the kofun (II-1, 2, III-1)</li> <li>- Identifying and recording alterations in the shapes of the mounds and mound collapses (II-1, 2, 3, 4, V-1)</li> <li>- Assessing the state of trees on the mounds and their management status (II-3, IV-2)</li> </ul>		
	I-3. Attribute c) Evidence of elaborate and distinctive funerary rituals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assessing the view of the area surrounding the kofun from the mound top (II-3, 4, III-3)</li> <li>- Identifying desirable standards for improvement works of the mound top (II-1, 3, 4)</li> <li>- Identifying and recording alterations in the shapes of the mounds and mound collapse (II-1, 2, 3, 4, V-1, VI-8)</li> <li>- Assessing and recording the preservation status of archaeological features and artifacts within/outside of the mounds (II-1, 2, 3, 4)</li> <li>- Identifying basic information for countermeasures against damages (II-2, 3, IV-2, 3, VI-8)</li> </ul>		
Aspects	Indicators	Monitoring methods	Periodicity (Monitoring cycle)	Location of records (Monitoring body)
II. Protection and management of the property	II-1. The number of alterations of the existing state and their nature	Counting the number of notifications of excavation works and applications for alteration of the existing state of Historic Sites in accordance with the Law for the Protection Cultural Properties, and identifying their contents	Annual	Municipalities
	II-2. The number of cases of damage and their nature	Counting the number of damages incurred and identifying the nature of the damages	Annual	Municipalities, IHA*
	II-3. State of conservation of the archaeological features	Conducting patrols to monitor changes in archaeological features due to: increased visitor numbers; sediment erosion on the mounds; erosion along the foot of the mound caused by moat water; and risks of withered trees falling. Photographic records are taken. In addition to the patrols, fixed-point photography identifies changes in the archaeological features and impacts.	Whenever necessary	Municipalities, IHA
	II-4. The number of published reports concerning surveys and research	Counting the number of published reports and bulletins about surveys of the component parts; collecting research findings and determining points of arguments.	Annual	Prefecture, Municipalities, IHA
III. Development pressures	III-1. The contents of development works in the areas surrounding the property	Analyzing the contents of applications in accordance with the relevant laws and ordinances	Annual	Municipalities
	III-2. Changes in factors obstructing the landscape	Counting the number of corrective actions to existing inadequate buildings, which are major obstructive factors affecting the landscape	Annual	Municipalities
	III-3. Fixed-point monitoring of the landscape	Identifying the visitor observation points from accessible mounds, as well as factors obstructing the view.	Annual	Municipalities

Aspects	Indicators	Monitoring methods	Periodicity (Monitoring cycle)	Location of records (Monitoring body)
IV. Environmental Pressures	IV-1. Climate change	Assessing the annual precipitation and occurrence of concentrated heavy rains in the areas surrounding the property	Annual	Municipalities, IHA
	IV-2. Degree of overgrown vegetation	Assessing the situation of plant overgrowth and withered/dangerous trees in the property by conducting patrols and fixed-point photography, etc.	Annual	Municipalities, IHA
	IV-3. Situation of wild animal activity, such as nesting	Assessing the presence of wildlife in the property and damage caused by their activity, such as building nests, burrowing, and defecating, through hearing surveys, etc.	Annual	Municipalities, IHA
V. Natural disasters and risk preparedness	V-1. State of the archaeological features after storms, heavy rains and floods, earthquakes, and fires	Assessing damage to the property caused by natural disasters by means of fixed-point photography, etc.	Annual	Municipalities, IHA
VI. Visitation	VI-1. The number of lecture meetings and local briefing sessions held	Counting the number of lectures about the component parts and local briefing sessions at excavation sites that are part of the property	Annual	Prefecture, Municipalities, IHA
	VI-2. The number of page views of the property websites	Counting page views of the official website of the nominated property, which is run by the Conference Headquarters for the Promotion of Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group for World Cultural Heritage inscription, and for the websites interpreting the property, which are run by the local municipalities.	Annual	Prefecture, Municipalities
	VI-3. The number of copies of the interpretation materials published	Counting the number of copies of guidebooks and brochures published for the interpretation of the property	Annual	Prefecture, Municipalities
	VI-4. The number of guide training sessions organized	Counting the number of training sessions held for local voluntary guides	Annual	Municipalities
	VI-5. Progress of establishing interpretation facilities	Assessing the progress of establishing and improving interpretation facilities according to the division of roles	Annual	Municipalities
	VI-6. Progress of implementing plans to install visitor-guiding signage	Assessing the progress of implementing plans concerning the installation of visitor-guiding signage	Annual	Municipalities
	VI-7. Status of arranging service facilities	Assessing the total arrangement of toilets and parking lots as well as parking capacity in the areas surrounding the component parts	Annual	Municipalities
	VI-8. The number of visitors	Counting the number of visitors to the property	Annual	Municipalities

## 6.b Administrative Arrangements for Monitoring the Property

Monitoring, including the periodic reporting in accordance with the “Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention”, is carried out by the owners of the property, the Imperial Household Agency, Osaka Prefecture, Sakai City, Habikino City and Fujiidera City, under the guidance of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.

The respective organizations listed in Table 6-2 shall conduct monitoring and recording. In addition, analysis of the accumulated data is conducted by the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Cultural Heritage Council, which is composed of the owners of the component parts (See Chapter 7 “Developing and Maintaining the Management System” in the Comprehensive Management Plan). Based on analysis of the data, the Council holds consultations concerning the necessary measures for managing the state of conservation and appropriate measures are implemented by the responsible administrative bodies.

**Table 6-2 Entities responsible for the monitoring**

Role	Jurisdiction	Organizations and Sections in Charge
Responsible for monitoring	Property (Historic Sites) and buffer zone	<b>Organizations and their representatives:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governor, Osaka Prefectural Government</li> <li>- Mayor, Sakai City Government</li> <li>- Mayor, Habikino City Government</li> <li>- Mayor, Fujiidera City Government</li> </ul> <b>Responsible sections and persons:</b> <p>Osaka Prefectural Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Director, Osaka Promotion Division, Osaka Promotion Bureau, Department of Civic and Cultural Affairs</li> <li>- Director, Cultural Property Preservation Division, Board of Education</li> <li>- Director, Planning Division, Construction and Development Supervision Office, Department of Housing and City Development</li> </ul> <p>Sakai City Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Director, Division of World Heritage-related affairs, Culture and Tourism Bureau</li> <li>- Manager, Cultural Properties Division, Cultural Affairs Department, Culture and Tourism Bureau</li> <li>- Manager, Cityscape Planning Division, City Planning Department, City Planning and Building Bureau</li> </ul> <p>Habikino City Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Manager, Division of World Heritage-related Affairs, Office of the Mayor</li> <li>- Manager, Cultural Property Protection Division, Office of Lifelong Education, Board of Education</li> <li>- Manager, Community Development Promotion Division, City Development Department</li> </ul> <p>Fujiidera City Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Manager, Division of World Heritage-related Affairs, General Affairs Department</li> <li>- Manager, Cultural Property Protection Division, Education Department, Board of Education</li> <li>- Manager, City Planning Division, City Development Department</li> </ul>
	Property (Ryobo)	<b>Organization and its representative:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Grand Steward of Imperial Household, Imperial Household Agency</li> </ul> <b>Responsible Sections and Persons:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Director, Mausolea and Tombs Division, Archives and Mausolea Department</li> <li>- Director, Furuichi Regional Office for the Imperial Mausolea and Tombs</li> </ul>
Providing advice and information	Property and buffer zone	<b>Organization and its representative:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Commissioner for Cultural Affairs, Agency for Cultural Affairs,</li> </ul> <b>Responsible section and person:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Director, Monuments and Sites Division, Cultural Properties Department</li> </ul>

## 6.c Results of Previous Reporting Exercises

The current and past reference materials on the various aspects necessary for the monitoring are as shown below. The records on the past excavations and the history of improvements are listed in separate tables in the Appendices (Appendix 3.d, “History of excavations at the component parts” and 4.b “History of improvement works at the component parts”).

- Sakai City Board of Education. *“National Historic Site “Mozu Kofungun” Preservation and Management Plan”*. 2015
- Habikino City Board of Education and Fujiidera City Board of Education. *“National Historic Site “Furuichi Kofungun” Preservation and Management Plan”*. 2014





# Chapter 7. Developing and Maintaining the Management System

To pass the Outstanding Universal Value of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group down to future generations, it is necessary to develop and administer a system for reliably conducting the five items indicated in Chapter 1, 1-3-(2) "Standpoint for establishing the plan." The property components' owners, the administrative agencies, and other related organizations all share an understanding of the property's Outstanding Universal Value; under this common understanding, they need to maintain its comprehensive and integrated management.

This chapter describes the direction pursued to appropriately develop and administer this management system, as well as concrete methods for doing that.

## 7-1. The development and administration of the system

### 7-1-(1) The policy and organizations

#### a. The system development policy

The management of the serial property made up of 45 components and its surrounding environment has been properly established through mutual coordination among administrative bodies in charge of the relevant laws, local people, private owners of the component parts, and relevant organizations prior to this nomination.

As such, in preparation for the anticipated World Heritage inscription, a comprehensive management system was established in order to further promote collaborative efforts among the stakeholders in sharing information on the state of the sites and their issues, seeking solutions, and evaluating the implementation results.

Under the new system, the following three points are set out as basic directions:

- a) To comply with relevant laws and ordinances for preservation and management;
- b) To accommodate academic research findings and advice, and;
- c) To coordinate with local communities.

Regarding the buffer zones, in order to appropriately undertake the "Means of Implementing Protective Measures" described in Section 5.c of the World Heritage nomination dossier, close coordination shall be maintained between the relevant national authorities as well as the concerned departments in the relevant local governments that have jurisdiction over the laws, regulations and systems that apply to the buffer zones (Table 5-2 to Table 5-4 in Chapter 5 of the nomination dossier). With the participation of all of the relevant governmental organizations, each of them is aware of its responsibility to protect the World

Heritage property, which in turn helps to prevent any negative impact on its Outstanding Universal Value, and which helps maintain and enhance the landscapes, ensuring harmony between the component parts and their surrounding environment.

### b. The organizations involved in the comprehensive management

The Osaka Prefectural Government took initiative and has set up, jointly with the relevant government bodies, the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Council (hereinafter referred to as “the Council”), which monitors the state of the property and the surrounding environment, and discusses among member institutions, including the Imperial Household Agency, matters concerning the management of the property and its surrounding.

The Council has a “Working Group” to coordinate practical matters like collecting information for the smooth operation of the Council, including monitoring the current state the property, progress management, etc. Furthermore, the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Scientific Committee (hereinafter referred to as the “Scientific Committee”) has also been established, with the participation of academic experts including ICOMOS members and other experts, so that the Council can obtain advice from scientific points of view.

Figure 7-1 shows the comprehensive management system in a diagram, and Table 7-1 shows the roles for related administrative bodies.

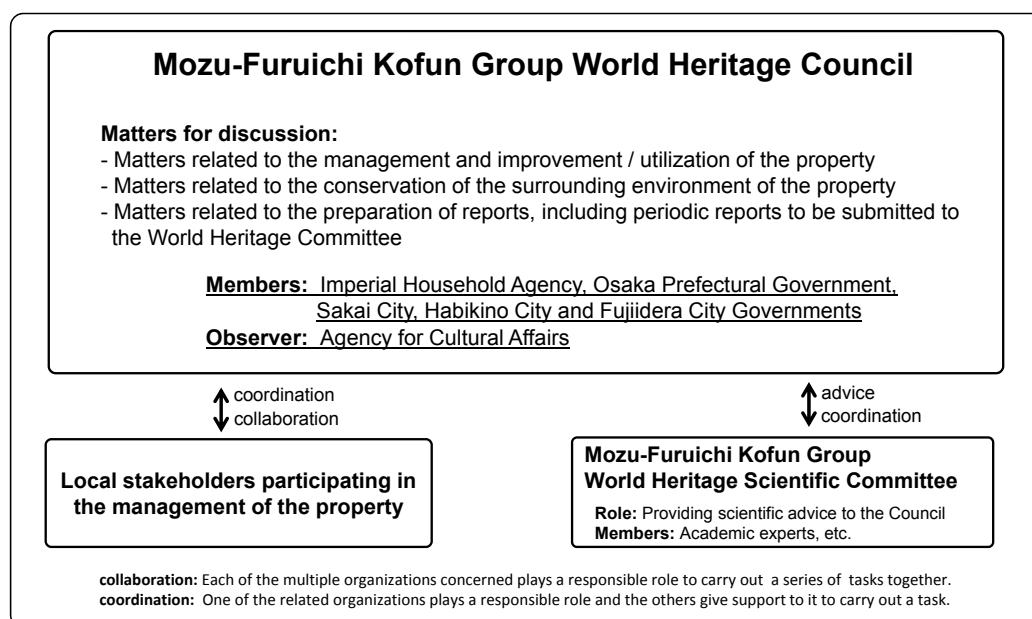


Figure 7-1 Organizational framework for the comprehensive management system

**Table 7-1 Function of each organization within the comprehensive management system**

<b>a. Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Council</b>	
Purpose/ functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Council discusses the following matters for identifying the existing state of the property and the surrounding environment, and their conservation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Matters related to the property's management, improvement and utilization Regarding the property's protection and development, it offers a platform for the mutual provision of information on the results of studies conducted by the Imperial Household Agency and each of the local governments respectively, as well as on common issues. It also discusses how to ensure a system for implementing management by coordinating the governmental authorities concerned.</li> <li>- Matters related to the conservation of the surrounding environment of the property It discusses improvement of the property's surrounding environment and also visitor management, including on establishing tour routes, guidance signs and explanation boards, to prevent any anticipated impacts from adversely affecting the property.</li> <li>- Integrated management of the <i>Ryobo</i> and the Historic Sites. The Imperial Household Agency and the prefectural and municipal governments discuss how to convey the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and explain the value of the property in coordination with each other.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- The Council also discusses matters related to reports including those that must be submitted to the World Heritage Committee.</li> </ul>
Composition	- The Council comprises representatives of the Imperial Household Agency, Osaka Prefectural Government, and Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments, which together perform the central roles in the management of the property and its surrounding environment. In addition, the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall serve as an observer at the consultations of the Council, and offer its advice.
Frequency of meetings	- The Council shall meet on a regular basis and additionally as needed.
<b>b. Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Council Working Group</b>	
Purpose/ functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Working Group prepares and coordinates the consultation agenda to ensure that the consultations in the Council proceed smoothly.</li> <li>- It ascertains the state of implementation of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group Comprehensive Management Plan, and presents proposals on issues and measures to the Council.</li> <li>- It coordinates with the national government agencies with jurisdiction over the relevant laws and regulations, and holds consultations for the important matters related to the property's management and the conservation of its surrounding environment.</li> <li>- It holds consultations on the preparation of the periodic and other reporting on the property's state of conservation that would be required to be submitted to the World Heritage Committee, once the property was inscribed.</li> </ul>
Composition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Working Group is composed of the departments in charge of World Heritage-related matters in Osaka Prefectural and Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments, as well as other necessary organizations.</li> <li>- Subgroups shall be established as required within the Working Group to investigate specialized issues, such as those related to the property, the buffer zone and visitation.</li> </ul>
Frequency of meetings	- In principle, the Working Group meets prior to the Council's meetings, and additionally to them as necessary.
<b>c. Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Scientific Committee</b>	
Purpose/ functions	- The Scientific Committee gives advice to the Council from scientific and specialist viewpoints on the property's management and the conservation of its surrounding environment, according to the World Heritage nomination dossier and the Comprehensive Management Plan.
Composition	- The Scientific Committee comprises experts with scientific and specialist knowledge on the property's management and the conservation of its surrounding environment, who belong to universities and other research institutions, and JAPAN ICOMOS.
Frequency of meetings	- The Council convenes the Scientific Committee and requests advice from it as necessary on an <i>ad hoc</i> basis.

**7-1-(2) The roles of the various members within the comprehensive management system**

The basic roles of each member and observer in the Council and its Working Group are as follows (The details including the roles in each divisions in the local governments show in Table 7-2):

**(a) Imperial Household Agency**

- To directly manage the *Ryobo* according to the National Property Act;
- To cooperate with the Agency for Cultural Affairs and Osaka Prefecture which plays the central role in the Council, and provide information to the Council contributing to the protection of the property.

**(b) Osaka Prefectural Government**

- To properly enforce the ordinances and other administrative systems in its jurisdiction, monitor the current status; identify issues concerning the management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment, as well as implement necessary measures over a wide area in coordination with the national government, the local municipalities, and relevant organizations.

**(c) Local municipal Governments (Sakai City, Habikino City and Fujiidera City Governments)**

- To properly enforce the ordinances and other administrative systems in their jurisdiction and implement the necessary measures for the management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment in coordination with Osaka Prefecture and local residences.

**(d) Agency for Cultural Affairs**

- To facilitate communication, coordination and consultation, as appropriate and required, regarding matters important to the management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment, and the preparation of periodic and other reporting on the state of conservation to be submitted to the World Heritage Committee. As the national agency that plays the central role in protecting cultural heritage properties, the Agency shall do the above in coordination with Osaka Prefectural Government, which plays the central role in the Council:
- To collect information concerning the protection of World Cultural Heritage sites within and outside Japan, and provide information to the Council to contribute to the protection of the nominated property in coordination and cooperation with the Imperial Household Agency;
- To provide instructions to the owners of for Historic Sites that are part of the component parts based on the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, in cases when the they implement repairs or restoration to maintain the sites, or take action to alter the existing state or any action that affects their preservation.



**Table 7-2 Administrative bodies and their roles in the Comprehensive Management Plan**

	Responsible organizations		Role of the organization	Role in implementing the Comprehensive Management Plan
National government	Agency for Cultural Affairs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Designating or selecting important cultural properties</li> <li>- Implementing necessary measures for their preservation and utilization, e.g., imposing restrictions on alteration of the existing state and on repair works</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Guidance and advice on the management of the property in general</li> <li>- Financial and technical supports where necessary</li> <li>- Collection and wide dissemination of information relating to the protection of World Heritage properties</li> </ul>
	Imperial Household Agency		The protection and management of <i>Ryobo</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protection of the component parts designated as <i>Ryobo</i></li> <li>- Preservation and improvement works at <i>Ryobo</i></li> <li>- Continuous management of <i>Ryobo</i> and providing necessary information to the Council</li> </ul>
Prefectural government	Osaka Prefectural Government (General coordination)	Osaka Promotion Division, Osaka Promotion Bureau, Department of Civic and Cultural Affairs	Affairs concerning World Heritage related matters of the "Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- General coordination between the administrative bodies concerned for matters relating to the Comprehensive Management Plan</li> <li>- Collection of information on common monitoring matters for all the component parts</li> <li>- General coordination for matters relating to progress management, ex-post evaluation of action plans and revision of the Plan</li> </ul>
		Cultural Property Preservation Division, Secretariat of Prefectural Board of Education		
	Osaka Prefectural Government (Giving instructions and suggestions)	Cultural Property Preservation Division, Secretariat of Prefectural Board of Education	Affairs concerning the survey and excavation, protection, management and utilization of cultural properties under the jurisdiction of the Osaka Prefectural Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Guidance, advice and coordination on common management matters for all the component parts</li> <li>- Technical support where necessary</li> <li>- Patrol of cultural properties by the Cultural Property Protection and Promotion Committee members, based on the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties</li> </ul>
		Planning Division, Department of Housing and City Development	Affairs concerning landscape related administration under the jurisdiction of the Osaka Prefectural Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Carrying out of works related to landscape conservation within the limits of Habikino and Fujiidera Cities, based on the Prefectural Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance</li> </ul>
Municipal government (Mozu area)	Sakai City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Culture and Tourism Bureau	Affairs concerning World Heritage related matters in Sakai City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- General planning and designing for matters related to the property and its buffer zone in the Mozu area</li> <li>- Carrying out matters related to the implementation of monitoring and data management in the Mozu area</li> </ul>
		Cultural Properties Division, Cultural Affairs Department, Culture and Tourism Bureau	Affairs concerning the survey, protection, management and utilization of cultural properties under the jurisdiction of the Sakai City Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Management, improvement and utilization of the component parts designated as Historic Sites, based on the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties</li> <li>- Monitoring the Historic Sites, and data management</li> </ul>
		Cityscape Planning Division, City Planning Department, City Planning and Building Bureau	Affairs concerning landscape related administration under the jurisdiction of the Sakai City Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Carrying out of works related to the control of building height, design and outdoor advertisement in the buffer zone of the Mozu area</li> </ul>

	Responsible organizations		Role of the organization	Role in implementing the Comprehensive Management Plan
Municipal governments (Furuichi area) governments	Habikino City Government	World Cultural Heritage Promotion Office, Office of the Mayor	Affairs concerning World Heritage related matters in Habikino City Government	-General planning and designing for matters related to the property and its buffer zone in the limits of Habikino City -Carrying out matters related to the implementation of monitoring and data management in the limits of Habikino City
		Cultural Properties Protection Division, Lifelong Learning Office, Secretariat of City Board of Education	Affairs concerning the survey, protection, management and utilization of cultural properties under the jurisdiction of the Habikino City Government	- Management, improvement and utilization of the component parts designated as Historic Sites, based on the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties - Monitoring the Historic Sites, and data management
		City Planning Division, City Development Department	Affairs concerning city planning, land use and landscape under the jurisdiction of the Habikino City Government	- Carrying out works related to building height control and landscape conservation in the buffer zone within the limits of Habikino City
	Fujiidera City Government	World Heritage Inscription Promotion Office, Policy Planning Department	Affairs concerning World Heritage related matters in the Fujiidera City Government	- General planning and designing for matters related to the property and its buffer zone in the limits of Fujiidera City - Carrying out matters related to the implementation of monitoring and data management in the limits of Fujiidera City
		Cultural Properties Protection Division, Education Department, Secretariat of City Board of Education	Affairs concerning the survey, protection, management and utilization of cultural properties under the jurisdiction of in the Fujiidera City Government	- Management, improvement and utilization of the component parts designated as Historic Sites, based on the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties - Monitoring of the Historic Sites, and data management
		Community Development Promotion Division, City Development Department	Affairs concerning city planning, land use and landscape under the jurisdiction of in the Fujiidera City Government	- Carrying out works related to building height control and landscape conservation in the buffer zone within the limits of Fujiidera City

### 7-1-(3) Coordinating with local people and promoting local resident participation

To protect and pass down to future generations the Outstanding Universal Value of the property as a World Heritage site, not only physical protection of the component parts but also integrated conservation including that of the buffer zone are required. To achieve this reliably and efficiently, active efforts involving collaboration of the public and private sectors, as well as the self-motivated activities proposed by local residents in the surroundings of the component parts, shall be promoted.

Therefore, the municipalities shall hold various participatory events and projects for local people (as shown in Table 7-3), such as seminars and training workshops, with the objective of deepening their understanding of the property's value and fostering among them an even greater awareness of the importance of conservation, including of the surrounding environment.

In addition, local residents and other stakeholders shall collaborate with the Council as needed to promote community involvement in the conservation of the component parts and the buffer zone.

For each of the component parts and their surroundings, organizations such as NPOs (non-profit organizations) and volunteer groups are taking the initiative by engaging in a variety of activities both independently and in collaboration with the prefectural and municipal governments, as shown in Table

7-4. Their activities shall be supported by the local governments in order to promote the management of the component parts, the capacity-enhancement of visitor management through better public display and utilization, as well as community development appropriate for a World Heritage site, originally encouraged by bids for World Heritage status.

**Table 7-3 Major projects in which local people are participating**

Implementing body	Main projects	Implementation year
Sakai City	Mozu Kofungun lecture meetings	From 2009
Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera Cities	World Heritage study meetings	From 2010
Habikino and Fujiidera Cities	Furuichi Kofungun “walk and clean” activity	From 2010
Sakai City	Mozu Kofungun lecture series for citizens	From 2017
Conference Headquarters of the Promotion of Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group for World Cultural Heritage Inscription	World Heritage study meetings	From 2016

**Table 7-4 Local people’s independent activities and collaborative projects with governments**

Implementing body	Main projects	Year of establishment
Sakai Tourism Volunteer Association (NPO corporation)	In addition to providing guidance on the history and culture of Sakai City, including on the Mozu Kofungun, it cleans tourist spots and provides guiding training.	1995
Field Museum Talk <i>Shiyu-kai</i> (NPO corporation)	In Habikino City and Fujiidera City, it holds meetings for people to learn about the region's history and culture, and conducts activities to communicate the value of the kofun to visitors.	2006
Fujiidera Tourism Volunteer Association	It conducts activities to introduce and provide guidance to visitors on Historic Sites, temples and cultural properties in the suburbs of Fujiidera City.	2005
<i>Nintoku-ryo wo mamori tai</i> [Nintoku-ryo Protection Group]	It comprises neighborhood associations and other concerned parties, including students at the high school adjacent to Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun, and it performs cleaning activities at the kofun and its surroundings.	2004
<i>Miryoku afureru Mozuno wo tsukuru kai</i> [Group for improving and promoting the central Mozu area]	It mainly comprises neighborhood associations and conducts walking events around and cleaning activities in the Mozu Kofungun.	2004
Citizens Association of Sakai City for supporting World Heritage inscription of Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group	Centered on the Sakai City Chamber of Commerce and neighborhood associations, it conducts various activities to conserve and protect the kofun, including cleaning the kofun and their surroundings.	2014
<i>Mozu-Furu Oen tai</i> [Mozu-Furuichi Support Group]	Centered on private companies and groups in Habikino City and Fujiidera City, it aims to pass down the value of the Kofun Group.	2014
Association of Osaka Prefecture Citizens for supporting World Heritage inscription of Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group	It comprises mainly people from the Kansai business and cultural communities, and it promotes the property's nomination for the World Heritage inscription.	2014

## 7-2. Resources for the comprehensive management

### 7-2-(1) Human resources

The Imperial Household Agency and local municipalities, which are responsible for the management of the component parts of the nominated property, have specialist staff with conservation and administration expertise for cultural properties within their respective organizations. By obtaining technical advice and guidance from external experts, they maintain high-level conservation and management techniques. Moreover, they share the methods and techniques for conservation and management of the sites with each other based on their excavation and research results in order to further improve their specialized knowledge for the property.

Day-to-day management, or maintenance, of the component parts designated as *Ryobo* are performed by the staff of the regional management office of the Imperial Household Agency, and that of those designated as Historic Site by the local municipalities concerned and private owners. In addition to this, the Cultural Property Protection and Promotion Committee members<sup>1</sup> selected by the Osaka Prefectural Board of Education play supplementary roles by carrying out activities such as raising awareness of protecting cultural properties, monitoring them, and local activities for disaster prevention.

Furthermore, local residents undertake the cleaning of the sites, giving oral guidance and lectures about local cultural properties including the components parts, and other activities. Thus, specialist knowledge and learning opportunities about the cultural properties are made available.

**Table 7-5 Administrative bodies directly in charge of site managing**

Organization	Division / Department	Total number of officers in charge
Imperial Household Agency	Divisions in charge of <i>Ryobo</i> research and management	33
Osaka Prefectural Government	Cultural Properties Division, Landscape Planning Division and World Heritage Nomination Promotion Division	24
Sakai City Government	Cultural Properties Division, Landscape Planning Division and World Heritage Nomination Promotion Division	28
Habikino City Government	Cultural Properties Division, Landscape Planning Division and World Heritage Nomination Promotion Division	15
Fujiidera City Government	Cultural Properties Division, Landscape Planning Division and World Heritage Nomination Promotion Division	11

\*1 Cultural Property Protection and Promotion Committee members are selected by the Osaka Prefectural Board of Education from among private citizens who are willing to contribute to the protection of cultural properties. They include local historians, retired principals of local schools, local Shinto and Buddhist priests, and tourism volunteers belonging to the associations active in the cities concerned.

### **7-2- (2) Financial resources and the financial level**

The management of the component parts designated as *Ryobo* is conducted by the Imperial Household Agency and funded as part of national expenditure. The management of the component parts designated as Historic Sites, on the other hand, is performed by the local governments and private owners.

When the local governments conduct a project for either protection, management or maintenance and improvement, the national government, when necessary, subsidizes 50% of the costs.

As for component parts on private land, when it is decided that this land ownership should be transferred to the public realm to more assuredly protect it -in accordance with the owner's intentions and when considered necessary for its management- the national government subsidizes 80% of the costs as necessary.



## 7-3. The Comprehensive Management Plan implementation process

### 7-3-(1) Planning measures

Based on the policies described in the Comprehensive Management Plan and of the Council, the divisions responsible for management in the Osaka Prefectural Government and the Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments, and the Imperial Household Agency (hereafter, “the divisions responsible for management”), plan measures for the property’s management according to such factors as the locations, shapes, and characteristics of each individual component part and the buffer zones.

### 7-3-(2) Implementing measures

The divisions responsible for management mutually share information and implement the measures, collaborating with and coordinating local people and other stakeholders.

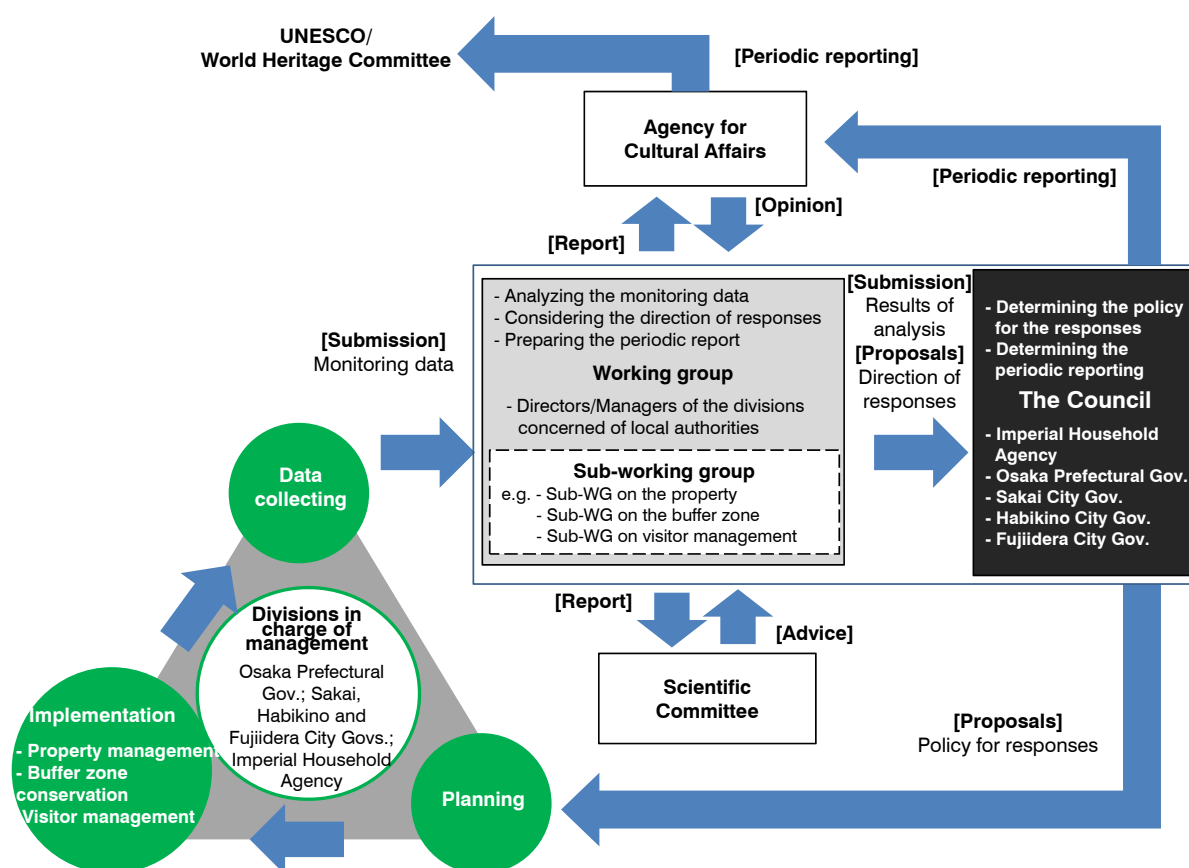


Figure 7-2 Management cycle -- planning, implementation, and monitoring

### **7-3-(3) Monitoring**

The bureaus responsible for management ascertain the states of conservation of the property and the buffer zones, and coordinate from a long-term perspective regarding developments and changes. In addition, to confirm the effectiveness of and the progress made under the Comprehensive Management Plan, they conduct monitoring based on the indicators shown in Chapter 6, and report the data obtained to the Council. Based on the data, the Council analyzes the present state of the property and its surrounding environment. When it confirms that there are negative impacts on the property, it consults on the appropriate remedial measures to implement, and each of the property's managers implement specific countermeasures.

### **7-3-(4) Review of the Comprehensive Management Plan**

The Council evaluates the progress and effectiveness of the measures implemented by the divisions responsible for management. When necessary, it reviews the Comprehensive Management Plan and makes improvements thereto, thereby ensuring it becomes more effective.



# ANNEX. Present State and Key Issues Specific to Each Component Part

Component Part 1: Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	
Owner(s)	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
Legal status	<i>Ryobo</i>
Public access	The worship area (the approaching path and worship place) is open to the public. The rest is off-limits.
State of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The mound and the moat remain in good condition.</li> <li>- The mound and the bank are covered with trees, and overgrown and falling trees may affect the site.</li> <li>- The moat is filled with water, but the mound itself has been unaffected so far because it was dry for a long period of time.</li> <li>- There are no means for water to flow in or out of the moat.</li> <li>- Within the site, there are facilities for worship such as a <i>torii</i> gate, lanterns, gates and stone fences; and a guard station and fences required for site management.</li> </ul>
Concrete management methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trees on the mound shall in principle be kept as they are. However, potentially hazardous dead or damaged trees shall be felled, in order to prevent falling trees from damaging the archaeological features.</li> <li>- As for the trees on the bank, in addition to the felling of dead and damaged ones, those which pose a threat to neighboring land shall be removed immediately.</li> <li>- The Sakai City network of drains for the roads in the surrounding area shall be used to manage the water level of the moat when it rains.</li> <li>- Repairs and reconstructions of such facilities are implemented as required to maintain ritual and management functions; however, a construction method which would not affect the archaeological features shall be selected, with due consideration for the landscape.</li> </ul>
History of surveys	- Excavations within the site were conducted during repair work for the management facility, residential construction around the site, and store construction. Under the excavations, paving stones which had fallen into the outer moat and onto the slopes of the moat were identified, and cylindrical and representational <i>haniwa</i> and comma-shaped beads ( <i>maga-tama</i> ) were unearthed from this area.
History of repair and improvement works	- No record to be specified

Component Part 2: Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun, Chayama Kofun and Daianjiyama Kofun	
Owner(s)	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
Legal status	<i>Ryobo</i>
Public access	The worship area (the approaching path and worship place) is open to the public. The rest is off-limits.
State of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The mound and the moat remain generally in good condition.</li> <li>- The mound and the bank are covered with trees, and overgrown and falling trees may affect the site.</li> <li>- The triple moat surrounding Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun is filled with water, and some erosion has been identified at the foot of the mound and at the bank.</li> <li>- Moat water may overflow when water level increases.</li> <li>- Within the site, there are facilities for worship such as a <i>torii</i> gate, lanterns, gates and stone fences; and a guard station and fences required for site management; and sluice gates, spillways and other facilities for managing the moat.</li> </ul>
Concrete management methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The mound of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun, which spreads across a wide area, is closely inspected several times a year by multiple staff members, in order to detect any abnormality.</li> <li>- Trees on the mound and banks of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun shall be kept as they are in principle. But to prevent fallen trees from damaging the mound, any dead and damaged trees which are potentially hazardous shall be felled.</li> <li>- Dead or damaged trees on the mounds of Chayama and Daianji Kofun shall also be felled.</li> <li>- In principle, no new trees shall be planted.</li> <li>- Regarding erosion of the mound foot and banks caused by moat water, there is some concern that the erosion may be aggravated because of the extent of the giant kofun's moat and its high water level. Inspections of the moat shall be conducted from both the mound side and moat side to check the state of erosion.</li> <li>- Due to concerns about flooding when the water level increases, special attention is paid to parts near the spillway during a patrol.</li> <li>- Repairs of such facilities are implemented as required to maintain ritual and management functions at the site; however, construction methods which would not affect the archaeological features shall be selected, with due consideration for the landscape.</li> </ul>
History of surveys	<p><b>Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun [2-1]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excavations were conducted when management facilities were repaired within the site and the sewage system around the site was improved. Cylindrical and representational <i>haniwa</i> were unearthed.</li> </ul> <p><b>Chayama Kofun [2-2]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No record to be specified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Daianjiyama Kofun [2-3]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No record to be specified.</li> </ul>
History of repair and improvement works	<p><b>Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun [2-1]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Installation of a water conduit has been conducted to improve water quality of surrounding moat, as well as deposited mud has been dredged from the outer moat.</li> </ul> <p><b>Chayama Kofun [2-2]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No record to be specified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Daianjiyama Kofun [2-3]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No record to be specified.</li> </ul>

Component Part 3: Nagayama Kofun	
Owner(s)	Mound: National Government (Imperial Household Agency) Moat: Sakai City Government
Legal status	Mound: <i>Ryobo</i> Moat: Historic Site (municipal designation)
Public access	Off-limits
State of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The mound and the moat remain generally in good condition.</li> <li>- The mound is covered with trees, and overgrown and falling trees may affect the site.</li> <li>- A part of the moat is buried underground since the time when the Osaka-chuo-kanjo-sen loop line was laid.</li> <li>- The moat is filled with water, and some erosion along the foot of the mound has been identified.</li> </ul>
Concrete management methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trees on the mound shall in principle be kept as they are. However, potentially hazardous dead or damaged trees shall be felled, in order to prevent falling trees from damaging the archaeological features.</li> <li>- In principle, no new trees shall be planted.</li> <li>- The embankment work is being examined as a means to protect the foot of the mound from erosion caused by moat water. Necessary thinning of trees will be carried out before any construction work takes place.</li> </ul>
History of surveys	- Cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> was found on the mound during a survey. Excavations have been conducted around the property during the sewage improvement and moat extending to the eastern side of the mound was identified.
History of repair and improvement works	- No record to be specified.



Component Part 4: Genemonyama Kofun, Component Part 9: Dogameyama Kofun, Component Part 10: Komoyamazuka Kofun	
Owner(s)	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
Legal status	<i>Ryobo</i>
Public access	Off-limits
State of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The mound remains in good condition.</li> <li>- The mound and the bank are covered with trees, and overgrown and falling trees may affect the site.</li> <li>- Fences required to manage these sites have been installed.</li> </ul>
Concrete management methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trees on the mounds are kept, in principle, as they are. However, potentially hazardous dead or damaged trees shall be felled, in order to prevent falling trees from damaging the archaeological features.</li> <li>- As for the trees on the bank, if they pose a threat to neighboring land, those dangerous trees shall be removed immediately.</li> <li>- In principle, no new trees shall be planted.</li> <li>- Repairs are undertaken as necessary for site management functions; however, a construction method which would not affect the archaeological features shall be selected, with due consideration for the landscape.</li> </ul>
History of surveys	<p><b>Genemonyama Kofun</b> [4] - Excavations around the site were conducted during improvement of sewage system, and cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> were found.</p> <p><b>Dogameyama Kofun</b> [9] - Excavations around the property have been conducted for the purpose of confirmation. A moat was detected and cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> and falling paving stones were unearthed.</p> <p><b>Komoyamazuka Kofun</b> [10] - Excavations have been conducted during the installation of a retaining wall along the foot of the mound, and cylindrical and representational <i>haniwa</i> were found there.</p>
History of repair and improvement works	<p><b>Genemonyama Kofun</b> [4] - No record to be specified.</p> <p><b>Dogameyama Kofun</b> [9] - No record to be specified.</p> <p><b>Komoyamazuka Kofun</b> [10] - A retaining wall has been installed along the foot of the mound to prevent collapse of the mound.</p>

Component Part 5: Tsukamawari Kofun	
Owner(s)	Sakai City
Legal status	Historic Site
Public access	Off-limits
State of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Only the mound can be seen on the ground and it remains in good condition. Archaeological remains and artifacts are well preserved underground; excavations have confirmed a burial chamber and a row of <i>haniwa</i>.</li> <li>- On the mound are found tall trees. It is anticipated that fallen trees would affect the site.</li> <li>- Facilities required for site management such as fences, a signpost and an interpretation board to communicate the value as a Historic Site to visitors have been installed.</li> </ul>
Concrete management methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As necessary, the trees on the mounds are felled and pruned, and any dangerous trees are removed.</li> <li>- For protecting the archaeological features from the potential damage that the trees can cause, the following measures shall be taken: thinning; and nurturing underbrush by putting vegetation mats, which prevents covering soil from eroding away from the mound.</li> <li>- Repairs are undertaken as necessary for site management functions; however, a construction method which would not affect the archaeological features shall be selected, with due consideration for the landscape.</li> </ul>
History of surveys	- From an excavation in 1912, bronze mirrors and single- and double-edged swords in addition to a large number of ornaments such as comma-shaped beads ( <i>maga-tama</i> ) and glass beads were found in a wooden coffin. Another excavation has been implemented during sewage improvement and residential construction, and a moat has been identified and cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> was unearthed.
History of repair and improvement works	- No record to be specified.

Component Part 6: Osamezuka Kofun	
Owner(s)	Sakai City (round rear part)
Legal status	Historic Site (round rear part)
Public access	Off-limits
State of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The mound remains in good condition. Excavations identified a row of <i>haniwa</i> funerary sculptures and paving stones near the terrace, while all archaeological features and artifacts have been well preserved underground.</li> <li>- On the mound are tall trees and thriving bamboo grasses. It is anticipated that fallen trees would affect the site.</li> <li>- Facilities required for site management such as fences, a signpost and an interpretation board to communicate the value as a Historic Site to visitors have been installed.</li> <li>- Some concrete structures for installing the fences are in place at the site, but the act of putting them in did not affect the site.</li> </ul>
Concrete management methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As necessary, the vegetation on the mounds shall be felled and pruned, and any dangerous trees and bamboos shall be removed. This is to protect the archaeological features and to create a view in which the original form of the kofun is recognizable.</li> <li>- Repairs are undertaken as necessary for site management functions; however, a construction method which would not affect the archaeological features shall be selected, with due consideration for the landscape.</li> <li>- Some unnecessarily structures existing at the site will be removed by taking into consideration the construction method so as not to affect the archaeological features.</li> </ul>
History of surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excavations in and around the property have been conducted on the purpose of the confirmation. A row of cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> was identified from the terrace of the mound under the excavations within the property. Excavations around the property have identified a moat and traces of the front square part, and paving stones, cylindrical and representational <i>haniwa</i> and <i>Sue</i> ware were unearthed from the moat.</li> </ul>
History of repair and improvement works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The outlines of the moat and the square part of the mound were shown on the ground with colored blocks based on the excavation results, during the development of the park around the site. Reconstruction work is planned for the future.</li> </ul>

Component Part 7: Magodayuyama Kofun, Component Part 8: Tatsusayama Kofun	
Owner(s)	Mound: National Government (Imperial Household Agency) Moat: Sakai City
Legal status	Mound: <i>Ryobo</i> Moat: Historic Site (municipal designation)
Public access	Off-limits
State of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The state of conservation of the round rear part of Magodayuyama Kofun is good. The upper part of the square section of the mound has undergone some alterations; however, its original size and structure can be reconstructed.</li> <li>- The mound of Tatsusayama Kofun remains generally in good condition.</li> <li>- The present moats of respective tombs were reconstructed by installing a layer of earth on the original moat when the park was created.</li> <li>- The mound is covered with trees, and overgrown and falling trees may affect the site.</li> <li>- The moats of both Magodayuyama Kofun and Tatsusayama Kofun are filled with water; however, there have been no impacts on archaeological features due to protective measures against erosion such as embankment implemented.</li> </ul>
Concrete management methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trees on the mound shall in principle be kept as they are. However, potentially hazardous dead or damaged trees shall be felled, in order to prevent falling trees from damaging the archaeological features.</li> <li>- In principle, no new trees shall be planted.</li> </ul>
History of surveys	<p><b>Magodayuyama Kofun</b> [7]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excavations have been conducted for the purpose of confirmation of the moat. The original moat was identified under the reconstructed moat during the park development. Cylindrical and representational <i>haniwa</i> were unearthed from the moat.</li> </ul> <p><b>Tatsusayama Kofun</b> [8]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excavations have been conducted for the purpose of confirmation of the moat. The original moat and a bridging bank (<i>watari-dote</i>) were identified under the reconstructed moat during the park development. Cylindrical and representational <i>haniwa</i> were unearthed from the moat.</li> </ul>
History of repair and improvement works	<p><b>Magodayuyama Kofun</b> [7]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The square part of the mound and the moat have been reconstructed during development of the Daisen Park.</li> </ul> <p><b>Tatsusayama Kofun</b> [8]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The moat was reconstructed during development of the park.</li> </ul>

Component Part 11: Maruhoyama Kofun	
Owner(s)	Round rear part of the mound: National Government (Imperial Household Agency) Square front part of the mound & Moat: Sakai City
Legal status	Round rear part of the mound: <i>Ryobo</i> & Historic Site Square front part of the mound & Moat: Historic Site
Public access	Off-limits
State of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Round rear part of the mound remains in good condition.</li> <li>- The mound is covered with trees, and overgrown and falling trees may affect the site.</li> <li>- The square section of the mound was altered by the impacts of buildings that existed before it was converted to municipal ownership, but it can be reconstructed to its original size and structure.</li> <li>- Some erosion of the mound earth caused by rainwater is identified.</li> <li>- The moat is filled with water, with the exception of one section on the side of the square part.</li> <li>- Some erosion has been noted along the foot of the mound, as water level fluctuates significantly with rainfall and there is no outlet for it.</li> <li>- Facilities required for site management such as fences, a signpost and an interpretation board to communicate the value as a Historic Site to visitors have been installed.</li> <li>- At the square front section of the mound, some foundations, pipe arrangements and concrete-framed well were installed for the construction of residences.</li> </ul>
Concrete management methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some erosion of the mound earth caused by rainwater is identified and countermeasures are under consideration.</li> <li>- Trees on the mound shall be kept, in principle, as they are. However, potentially hazardous dead or damaged trees shall be felled, in order to prevent falling trees from damaging the archaeological features.</li> <li>- Aquatic plants such as reed shall be regularly removed, in order not to disturb the visual recognition of the kofun.</li> <li>- As for the erosion noted along the foot of the mound, a protective embankment work is being considered. Thinning, which is necessary for the work, will be conducted beforehand.</li> <li>- Repairs are undertaken as necessary for site management functions; however, a construction method which would not affect the archaeological features shall be selected, with due consideration for the landscape.</li> <li>- Unnecessary structures within the site will be removed with consideration given to construction methods that prevent impact on the archaeological features.</li> </ul>
History of surveys	- Excavations have identified cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> exposed on the mound.
History of repair and improvement works	- No record to be specified.

Component Part 12: Nagatsuka Kofun	
Owner(s)	Sakai City
Legal status	Historic Site
Public access	Off-limits
State of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The mound remains in good condition.</li> <li>- Vegetation on the mound are mainly tall fig trees planted along the foot of the mound. These are expected to have some impacts on the site.</li> <li>- Some impacts from rainwater have been identified at the bare ground on the mound.</li> <li>- Facilities required for site management such as fences, a signpost and an interpretation board to communicate the value as a Historic Site to visitors have been installed.</li> <li>- Some concrete structures that were installed for subdividing land are still found at the site, but did not have any impact on the mound and other archaeological features during the installation.</li> </ul>
Concrete management methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trees on the mound shall be felled and pruned, and dangerous trees shall be removed as required</li> <li>- The following measures shall be taken for protecting the archaeological features from the potential damage that the trees can cause, as well as for safeguarding the bare section of the mound from getting damaged by rain water: thinning; and nurturing underbrush by putting vegetation mats, which prevents covering soil from eroding away from the mound.</li> <li>- Repairs are undertaken as necessary for site management functions; however, a construction method which would not affect the archaeological features shall be selected, with due consideration for the landscape.</li> <li>- Some unnecessarily structures existing at the site will be removed by taking into consideration with the construction method not to affect the archaeological features.</li> </ul>
History of surveys	- The results of a ground-penetrating radar survey have clarified that a pit-style stone chamber was used as the burial facility. Excavations have been conducted for the purpose of the confirmation of the mound. A terrace, a row of cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> and paving stones were identified from the mound.
History of repair and improvement works	- Stagnant water prevention work has been done to prevent rainwater runoff from the mound to surrounding residences.

Component Part 13: Hatazuka Kofun	
Owner(s)	Sakai City
Legal status	Historic Site
Public access	Allowed
State of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hatazuka Kofun has had part of its mound altered, but excavations have confirmed paving stones and a row of <i>haniwa</i> sculptures and the archaeological features and artifacts are well preserved underground.</li> <li>- Prior to the site's designation as a Historic Site, the area of trees growing on the mound was designated as urban greening botanical gardens when they were improved as part of an urban park, and up until recent years, the sites have been used as sample gardens for forest transition experiments to observe transitions of forested areas. Thus, the trees are densely grown.</li> <li>- As stated above, the moats were designated as urban greening botanical gardens and have been converted into aquatic gardens.</li> <li>- Some part of the moat is filled with water. The foot of the mound was improved with cobbled stones during development of the park; therefore, moat water does not affect the mound.</li> <li>- Facilities such as a signpost have been installed for site management purposes.</li> <li>- Pergolas, garden paths and concrete blocks remain from when the park was established, prior to the granting of Historic Site designation.</li> </ul>
Concrete management methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Measures to control vegetation of the mound and moat shall be implemented as required, including felling and pruning trees and regularly removing aquatic plants. Thus, archaeological features shall be protected, and a landscape reminiscent of the appearance of the original kofun shall be created.</li> <li>- Repairs are undertaken as necessary for site management functions; however, a construction method which would not affect the archaeological features shall be selected, with due consideration for the landscape.</li> <li>- Measures to deal with unnecessary structures within the property shall be considered, including relocation and removal.</li> </ul>
History of surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excavations within the site have been conducted for the purpose of the confirmation. A row of cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> and paving stones have been identified in the excavation on the mound. Traces of projections and original moat have been identified under the reconstructed moat in the survey during development of the park. Cylindrical and representational <i>haniwa</i> and <i>Sue</i> ware were unearthed from there.</li> </ul>
History of repair and improvement works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The surrounding moat was constructed during development of Daisen Park. The reconstruction work will be planned for the future.</li> </ul>

Component Part 14: Zenizuka Kofun	
Owner(s)	Osaka Prefecture
Legal status	Historic Site
Public access	Off-limits
State of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The upper part of the round section and the complete square section have undergone alterations; however, excavations have identified paving stones and <i>haniwa</i> sculptures near the tier at the round section. The archaeological features and artifacts have been well preserved underground.</li> <li>- Protection is being implemented along with clarifying the area of the mound by erecting a retaining wall along its foot.</li> <li>- On the mound are found tall trees. It is anticipated that fallen trees would affect the site.</li> <li>- Facilities required for site management such as fences, a signpost and an interpretation board to communicate the value as a Historic Site to visitors have been installed.</li> </ul>
Concrete management methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trees on the mound shall be kept, in principle, as they are. However, potentially hazardous dead or damaged trees shall be felled, in order to prevent falling trees from damaging the archaeological features.</li> <li>- In principle, no new trees shall be planted.</li> <li>- Repairs are undertaken as necessary for site management functions; however, a construction method which would not affect the archaeological features shall be selected, with due consideration for the landscape.</li> </ul>
History of surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excavations have been conducted around the property for the purpose of confirmation. A row of cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> has been identified under the excavations within the property. Any traces of a moat around the mound have not been identified from the excavation.</li> </ul>
History of repair and improvement works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A trace of square part of the mound has been reconstructed by layer of earth. A retaining wall has been installed to prevent collapse of the mound along the foot of the mound.</li> </ul>

Component Part 15: Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	
Owner(s)	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
Legal status	<i>Ryobo</i>
Public access	The worship area (the approaching path and worship place) is open to the public. The rest is off-limits.
State of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The mound and the moat remain in good condition.</li> <li>- The mound and the bank are covered with trees, and overgrown and falling trees may affect the site.</li> <li>- The moat is filled with water and some erosion along the mound foot is observed.</li> <li>- Within the site, facilities for worship such as a <i>torii</i> gate, lanterns, a gate and a stone fence have been installed, along with fences and a guardhouse necessary for management of the site and channels and spillways to regulate the moat.</li> </ul>
Concrete management methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The mound is spread across a wide area; thus, inspections are undertaken throughout the site by multiple staff members several times a year, and great efforts are made to find any abnormalities.</li> <li>- Trees on the mound shall in principle be kept as they are. However, potentially hazardous dead or damaged trees shall be felled, in order to prevent falling trees from damaging the archaeological features.</li> <li>- As for the trees on the bank, in addition to the felling of dead and damaged ones, those which pose a threat to neighboring land shall be removed immediately.</li> <li>- In principle, no new trees are to be planted.</li> <li>- The moat is filled with water and, protective measures are implemented by temporarily lowering the water level in order to prevent any damage to the site.</li> <li>- Repairs of such facilities are implemented as required to maintain ritual and management functions at the site; however, construction methods which would not affect the archaeological features shall be selected, with due consideration for the landscape.</li> </ul>
History of surveys	- A wide variety of representative <i>haniwa</i> have been collected from the mound. Excavation around the site has been conducted during sewage improvement and the outer moat was identified.
History of repair and improvement works	- A viewing point has been installed on the north side of the inner moat around the site.

Component Part 16: Terayama-minamiyama Kofun	
Owner(s)	Sakai City
Legal status	Historic Site
Public access	Off-limits
State of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The upper part of the mound was altered via the impact of residential construction around 1961; however, excavations have confirmed a row of <i>haniwa</i> sculptures and paving stones in the terraced area, and the archaeological features and artifacts have been well preserved underground.</li> <li>- The mound is covered with trees, and bamboo grasses are overgrown. Thus, overgrown and falling trees may affect the site.</li> <li>- The site has not been developed since it was converted into public land for parkland, and the fence and concrete wall from before its designation as a Historic Site remain. These pose a potentially negative impact on the site in the future, and hence their removal is under consideration.</li> </ul>
Concrete management methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The following measures shall be taken for protecting the archaeological features from the potential damage that the trees can cause, as well as for creating a view where the original form of the kofun is recognizable: thinning, pruning and regular removal of bamboos.</li> <li>- Repairs are undertaken as necessary for site management functions; however, a construction method which would not affect the archaeological features shall be selected, with due consideration for the landscape.</li> <li>- Facilities necessary for the management of the site such as an interpretation board, which will be planned to be installed for the future, shall be constructed, and the methods shall be selected to prevent any impact on the archaeological features with due consideration of the necessity and the landscape.</li> <li>- Unnecessary structures within the site will be removed with consideration given to construction methods that prevent any impact on the archaeological features.</li> </ul>
History of surveys	- Excavations have been conducted around the property for the purpose of confirmation. Buried projections and moat have been identified from the terrace of the mound under the excavations within the property, as well as a row of cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> and paving stones have been identified, and cylindrical and representational <i>haniwa</i> and <i>Sue</i> ware were unearthed from the moat.
History of repair and improvement works	- No record to be specified. Reconstructive conservation is planned for the future.



Component Part 17: Shichikannon Kofun	
Owner(s)	Sakai City
Legal status	Historic Site
Public access	Allowed
State of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excavations have confirmed that there was indeed a covering soil layer, under which the mound is protected in good condition.</li> <li>- Azaleas grow on the mound, planted prior to the Historic Site designation and during the creation of the urban park, and in recent years, bamboo grasses have spread across this area; however, the protective layer of covering soil prevents damage to the property.</li> <li>- Facilities required for site management such as fences, a signpost and an interpretation board to communicate the value as a Historic Site to visitors have been installed.</li> </ul>
Concrete management methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The trees on the mound shall be properly managed, as part of the Daisen Park. If the kofun environment is to be further improved, due consideration shall be given to appropriate planting methodologies.</li> <li>- Repairs are undertaken as necessary for site management functions; however, a construction method which would not affect the archaeological features shall be selected, with due consideration for the landscape.</li> </ul>
History of surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excavations have been conducted around the property for the purpose of confirmation during development of the park. Cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> have been excavated from the mound. No clear traces of a surrounding moat were seen as a result of excavations.</li> </ul>
History of repair and improvement works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An additional layer of earth has been placed for protecting the original mound during development of the park and new planting has also been conducted. Reconstruction work for the mound will be planned for the future.</li> </ul>

Component Part 18: Itasuke Kofun	
Owner(s)	Sakai City
Legal status	Historic Site
Public access	Off-limits
State of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The mound and the moat remain generally in good condition.</li> <li>- Over the moat, there is a ruined bridge, which was originally constructed as a passage to the mound for mining the earth and sand from the mound.</li> <li>- Some trees growing around the outer edge of the mound and on part of the bank are inclined and pose a risk of falling, while many of the bamboos on the southern foot of the mound have already fallen and some impacts on archaeological features are anticipated.</li> <li>- The moat is filled with water and erosion along the foot of the mound has been identified.</li> <li>- The moat is filled with water and is used for firefighting.</li> <li>- The moat water is stagnant due to a lack of inflows.</li> <li>- The bridge left in the moat will be kept to remember the time when the kofun was under threat of destruction. It will be preserved as it is as monument commemorating the conservation movement which was initiated by local citizens and successfully resulted in the kofun's Historic Site designation.</li> <li>- Facilities required for site management such as fences, a signpost and an interpretation board to communicate the value as a Historic Site to visitors have been installed.</li> </ul>
Concrete management methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Leaning trees and bamboos that can affect the mound and the moat shall be removed. In order not to disturb the visibility of the mound, the trees on the mound shall be felled and pruned, and aquatic plants shall be regularly removed.</li> <li>- As for the erosion along the foot of the mound caused by the moat water, alterations due to the water level change shall be measured before an appropriate restoration, repair or water-level adjustment shall be implemented to prevent further damage.</li> <li>- The water quality shall be constantly surveyed and necessary measures shall be studied.</li> <li>- Repairs are undertaken as necessary for site management functions; however, a construction method which would not affect the archaeological features shall be selected, with due consideration for the landscape.</li> <li>- The unnecessary bridge which was built prior to the Historic Site designation for taking the mound soil for housing land development shall be kept as it is for the time being, as a legacy of the citizens' movement which led to the cancellation of the development project and to the kofun conservation. If its weathering and deterioration progress and it starts posing dangers to the visitors, or it becomes possible to damage the archaeological features, some measure including removal will be considered.</li> </ul>
History of surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The results of a ground-penetrating radar survey clarified a possibility that a wooden coffin was used as the burial chamber.</li> </ul>
History of repair and improvement works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Embankment work has been done on the moat. (Tall trees and bamboo grasses are felled to prevent root damage to the mound.)</li> </ul>

Component Part 19: Zenemonyama Kofun	
Owner(s)	Private ownership
Legal status	Historic Site
Public access	Off-limits
State of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The upper section of the mound has undergone some alterations; however, excavations have confirmed a row of <i>haniwa</i> and paving stones close to the terraced section. The archaeological features and artifacts have been well preserved underground.</li> <li>- It is preserved as a green space within a special home for the elderly on private land, as well as being managed based on its designation as an "area for special consideration concerning present usage applications on the precondition of the preservation of archaeological features" as outlined in the "Historic Site 'Moza Kofungun' Preservation and Management Plan." Appropriate maintenance is carried out by the owner.</li> <li>- On the mound are found tall trees. It is anticipated that fallen trees would affect the site.</li> <li>- Facilities required for site management such as fences, a signpost and an interpretation board to communicate the value as a Historic Site to visitors have been installed.</li> </ul>
Concrete management methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The private owner shall continue to manage the kofun as a Historic Site and strictly protect the archaeological features and artifacts pertaining to it.</li> <li>- The city shall make efforts to convert the site's ownership to public, while respecting the current owner's will, for the sake of protection and management.</li> <li>- Trees on the mound shall in principle be kept as they are. However, potentially hazardous dead or damaged trees shall be felled, in order to prevent falling trees from damaging the archaeological features.</li> <li>- In principle, no new trees shall be planted.</li> <li>- Repairs are undertaken as necessary for site management functions; however, a construction method which would not affect the archaeological features shall be selected, with due consideration for the landscape.</li> </ul>
History of surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excavations around the property have been conducted for the confirmation of the mound and the surroundings. A row of cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> and paving stones have been identified from the terrace of the mound under the excavations within the property. Cylindrical <i>haniwa</i>, <i>Sue</i> ware and fallen paving stones were unearthed from the moat.</li> </ul>
History of repair and improvement works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No record to be specified.</li> </ul>

Component Part 20: Gobyoyama Kofun	
Owner(s)	Mound: National Government (Imperial Household Agency) Moat: Private ownership
Legal status	Mound: <i>Ryobo</i> Moat: scheduled to become Historic Site (municipal designation)
Public access	Essentially Off-limits
State of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The mound and the moat remain in good condition.</li> <li>- The mound and the bank are covered with trees, and overgrown and falling trees may affect the site.</li> <li>- Some erosion along the foot of the mound was identified in the past, but further erosion has been prevented due to the construction work for embankment implemented.</li> </ul>
Concrete management methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trees on the mound shall in principle be kept as they are. However, potentially hazardous dead or damaged trees shall be felled, in order to prevent falling trees from damaging the archaeological features.</li> <li>- As for the trees on the bank, in addition to the felling of dead and damaged ones, those which pose a threat to neighboring land shall be removed immediately.</li> <li>- Repairs are undertaken as necessary for site management functions; however, a construction method which would not affect the archaeological features shall be selected, with due consideration for the landscape.</li> </ul>
History of surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prior to the construction work for embankment along the foot of the mound, excavations were conducted and identified a row of cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> and paving stones on the mound. In addition to a wide variety of cylindrical <i>haniwa</i>, representational <i>haniwa</i>, miniature earthen products and <i>Sue</i> ware have also been excavated. Other excavations around the property have been conducted during road improvement and sewage improvement. The outer moat has been identified and cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> were excavated.</li> </ul>
History of repair and improvement works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The construction work for embankment for the foot of the mound was implemented in 2009. Preliminary excavations confirmed the status of the archaeological features and relics before construction methods were considered. Gabion baskets were set in place and vegetation sandbags were piled around these. The rubble used to adjust the frame height and the stones used as filler for the basket were chosen to differentiate them from the original paving stones, so that future generations can visibly identify the original stones. Furthermore, the slope of the mound was covered with synthetic mats and piled with sand, on top of which were placed sandbags containing seeds.</li> </ul>

Component Part 21: Nisanzai Kofun	
Owner(s)	Mound: National Government (Imperial Household Agency) Moat: Sakai City
Legal status	Mound: <i>Ryobo</i> Moat: Historic Site (municipal designation)
Public access	Off-limits
State of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The mound and the moat remain in good condition.</li> <li>- The mound and the bank are covered with trees, and overgrown and falling trees may affect the site.</li> <li>- Some erosion along the foot of the mound was identified in the past, but further erosion has been prevented due to the construction work for embankment implemented.</li> <li>- Due to erosion from moat water, the foot of the mound formed a steep angle; accordingly, embankment works were made. Preliminary excavations confirmed the status of the archaeological features and relics before construction methods were considered. Gabion baskets were set in place and vegetation sandbags were piled around these. The rubble used to adjust the frame height and the stones used as filler for the basket were chosen to differentiate them from the original paving stones, so that future generations can visibly identify the original stones. Furthermore, the slope of the mound was covered with synthetic mats and piled with sand, on top of which were placed sandbags containing seeds.</li> <li>- Repairs are undertaken as necessary for site management functions; however, a construction method which would not affect the archaeological features shall be selected, with due consideration for the landscape.</li> </ul>
Concrete management methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trees on the mound shall in principle be kept as they are. However, potentially hazardous dead or damaged trees shall be felled, in order to prevent falling trees from damaging the archaeological features.</li> <li>- As for the trees on the bank, in addition to the felling of dead and damaged ones, those which pose a threat to neighboring land shall be removed immediately.</li> <li>- In principle, no new trees are to be planted.</li> <li>- Repairs are undertaken as necessary for site management functions; however, a construction method which would not affect the archaeological features shall be selected, with due consideration for the landscape.</li> </ul>
History of surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prior to the construction work for embankment along the foot of the mound, excavations were conducted and identified a row of cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> and paving stones on the mound. Some traces of a wooden bridge crossing the moat have been identified as well. In addition to a wide variety of cylindrical and representational <i>haniwa</i>, wooden <i>haniwa</i> and <i>Sue</i> ware have also been excavated. Other excavations have been conducted around the property during road improvement and sewage improvement. The outer moat has been identified and cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> were excavated.</li> </ul>
History of repair and improvement works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The embankment construction work for the bank and foot of the mound was implemented from 2014 to 2016. Preliminary excavations confirmed the status of the archaeological features and relics before construction methods were considered. Gabion baskets were set in place and vegetation sandbags were piled around these. The rubble used to adjust the frame height and the stones used as filler for the basket were chosen to differentiate them from the original paving stones, so that future generations can visibly identify the original stones. Furthermore, the slope of the mound was covered with synthetic mats and piled with sand, on top of which were placed sandbags containing seeds. Furthermore, repair works of spillway for adjusting the water level of the moat have been conducted as well.</li> </ul>

Component Part 22: Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun	
Owner(s)	Mound (the central section of the round rear part): National Government (Imperial Household Agency) Mound, inner moat and inner bank: Fujiidera City and private ownership
Legal status	Mound (central section of the round rear part): <i>Ryobo</i> Mound, inner moat and inner bank: Historic Site
Public access	Allowed, except for a part of the round rear part.
State of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In the medieval ages, the mound was used as a castle (fortress), which somewhat altered the mound form, but it is possible to reconstruct the mound to its original size and structure.</li> <li>- As some earth erosion has been identified around the round section of the mound, soil has been deposited and trees were planted to protect the mound.</li> <li>- The moat was partially reclaimed for the development of paddy fields in the Edo period; however, the moat is preserved underground and shows the range of the preservation used by vegetation on the ground.</li> <li>- Entry prevention fences are installed on the steep-sided round section of the mound to ensure visitors' safety.</li> <li>- The mound and the moat remain in good condition under the protective measures described above.</li> <li>- A part of the mound, the moat and the bank, is privately owned land, is used as a shrine site and fields. There are also roads owned by Osaka Prefecture and Fujiidera City Governments on the site. These are considered as "areas for special consideration concerning present usage applications on the precondition of the preservation of archaeological features" as outlined in the "Historic Site 'Furuichi Kofungun' Preservation and Management Plan" and are maintained and managed appropriately by their owners and road administrators.</li> <li>- The mound is covered with trees, and overgrown and falling trees may affect the site.</li> <li>- Facilities required for site management such as fences, a signpost and an interpretation board to communicate the value as a Historic Site to visitors have been installed.</li> </ul>
Concrete management methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Taking into account the history of the site that the mound was used as a castle in the medieval period, the features related to the castle such as earthen fortress shall also be conserved, as long as it does not negatively affect the kofun itself. The fortress is a historic construction built taking advantage of the kofun's micro-topography. It narrates the multiple layers of the history as well as the biography of the site; therefore, it shall be continuously preserved unless it threatens the conservation of the site as a kofun.</li> <li>- The Fujiidera City government and a private owner shall continue to manage the mound, the inner moat and the inner bank as a Historic Site, while the Imperial Household Agency shall do the same for the central section of the round rear part of the mound as both <i>Ryobo</i> and Historic Site. They strictly protect the archaeological features and artifacts pertaining to the site.</li> <li>- The city shall make efforts to convert the site's ownership to public, while respecting the current owner's will, for the sake of protection and management.</li> <li>- As necessary, the trees on the mound shall be felled and pruned, and any dangerous trees shall be removed. Where trees are densely planted, in particular, the soil covering the mound is at risk of erosion. Thus, the wood shall be felled, if a threat to the archaeological features is present, in order to nurture the underbrush. While there are some trees planted as a memorial, there shall be no new memorial plantings will be done. The existing memorial trees shall not be replaced, when they die.</li> <li>- The vegetation on the surrounding moats planted for the sake of scenic beauty, on the other hand, shall be replaced as long as the trees are on the sedimentary soil on the archaeological feature, so that the latter would not be affected.</li> <li>- On the mound, the moat and a part of the bank, there exist some privately owned pieces of land including a shrine and fields, as well as roads owned by Osaka Prefecture and Fujiidera City Government. These are defined as "areas for special consideration concerning present usage applications on the precondition of the preservation of archaeological features" as outlined in the "Historic Site 'Furuichi Kofungun' Preservation and Management Plan". They are maintained and managed appropriately by their owners and road administrators. The reform of the shrine-related constructions, as well as the replacement of the buried facility related to the road, shall be carried out using such methods that keep the impact on the archaeological features to the minimum and with due respect to the landscape. Moreover, those constructions on the site which can negatively affect the site in the future, measures such as removal or relocation to a different venue shall be considered. As for the privately owned land, efforts for conversion to public ownership shall be continued, in order for better protection and conservation.</li> </ul>
History of surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The burial facility, which was discovered in 1912, is a pit-style stone chamber containing the largest chest-shaped stone coffin ever discovered in Japan. From within the chamber and the coffin, artifacts including bronze mirrors, iron armor and weapons, bracelet-shaped stone items and various types of personal ornaments have been unearthed. Within the inner moat, islet-shaped archaeological features have been identified, and water fowl-shaped <i>haniwa</i> have been unearthed. Excavations have been conducted around the property for the purpose of confirmation of the mound, and paving stones and a row of cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> have been identified. Within the site, other excavations have been conducted during residential development work. The mound was found to be surrounded by a wide double moat and bank, and cylindrical and representational <i>haniwa</i> were unearthed.</li> </ul>
History of repair and improvement works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Installation of walking trails and a botanical garden, as well as collapse prevention work for the mound have been conducted within the site.</li> </ul>

Component Part 23: Chuai-tenno-ryo Kofun	
Owner(s)	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
Legal status	<i>Ryobo</i>
Public access	The worship area (the approaching path and worship place) is open to the public. The rest is off-limits.
State of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The mound's shape was somewhat altered when it was converted into a castle compound in the medieval ages; however, it is possible to reconstruct the mound to its original size and structure.</li> <li>- The mound and the moat remain generally in good condition.</li> <li>- The mound is covered with trees and overgrown and falling trees may affect the site.</li> <li>- Some erosion along the foot of the mound was identified in the past, but further erosion has been prevented due to the construction work for embankment implemented.</li> <li>- The moat is managed to keep the water level 10 cm below the maximum, to ensure there is no effect when the water level is high.</li> <li>- Within the site, facilities for worship such as a <i>torii</i> gate, lanterns, a gate and a stone fence have been installed, along with fences and a guardhouse necessary for management of the site and channels and spillways to regulate the moat.</li> </ul>
Concrete management methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Although the mound extends across a wider area, inspections are undertaken throughout the site by multiple staff members a few times a year and great efforts are made to confirm there are no abnormalities.</li> <li>- Trees on the mound shall in principle be kept as they are. However, potentially hazardous dead or damaged trees shall be felled, in order to prevent falling trees from damaging the archaeological features.</li> <li>- As for the trees on the bank, in addition to the felling of dead and damaged ones, those which pose a threat to neighboring land shall be removed immediately.</li> <li>- In principle, no new trees are to be planted.</li> <li>- Level of moat water shall be controlled to prevent flooding.</li> <li>- Repairs of such facilities are implemented as required to maintain ritual and management functions at the site; however, construction methods which would not affect the archaeological features shall be selected, with due consideration for the landscape.</li> </ul>
History of surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A row of cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> was exposed at the site of the mound collapse; therefore, excavation was conducted. Excavations were conducted prior to the construction work for embankment along the foot of the mound, and the cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> were unearthed. Another excavation has also been conducted around the site during construction of a social welfare facility and residences. The moat was identified and cylindrical and representational <i>haniwa</i> were unearthed from the mound.</li> </ul>
History of repair and improvement works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Embankment work was implemented along the foot of the mound in 1997. Preliminary excavations confirming the condition of archaeological features and artifacts were confirmed to determine construction methods. In the end, anti-erosion mats were placed at the bottom of the mound followed by gabion baskets. The stone material of the rubble used to adjust the basket height and the stones inside them were deliberately chosen to differentiate them from the original paving stones so that future generations can distinguish between them.</li> </ul>



Component Part 24: Hachizuka Kofun	
Owner(s)	Fujiidera City and private ownership
Legal status	Historic Site
Public access	Allowed
State of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The mound remains generally in good condition.</li> <li>- The moat is preserved underground.</li> <li>- In a section of the moat, residences were constructed in 1965 and a kindergarten operated by Fujiidera City was constructed in 1970. It is considered as an "area for special consideration concerning present usage applications on the precondition of the preservation of archaeological features" as outlined in the "Historic Site 'Furuichi Kofungun' Preservation and Management Plan" and is managed and maintained appropriately by the private owner and the manager.</li> <li>- Trees on the mound are sawtooth oaks planted before the Second World War for firewood. They have since grown tall, such that the danger of falling trees and impacts to the archaeological features such as slippage in the mound's earth have been noted.</li> <li>- Facilities required for site management such as fences, a signpost and an interpretation board to communicate the value as a Historic Site to visitors have been installed.</li> <li>- A municipal kindergarten was constructed and operated on the site where a part of surrounding moat was reclaimed. Repairs shall be planned to maintain the function of the facility as required.</li> </ul>
Concrete management methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Efforts to convert privately owned parts of the sites to public ownership shall be continued, or better protection and maintenance.</li> <li>- The trees on the mound shall be felled and pruned, as necessary. If they affect the archaeological features negatively, they shall be felled in order to nurture the underbrush.</li> <li>- Repairs and reconstructions of such facilities are implemented as required to maintain management functions; however, a construction method which would not affect the archaeological features shall be selected, with due consideration for the landscape.</li> <li>- On the mound and a part of the moat, there is a kindergarten. It is defined as "areas for special consideration concerning present usage applications on the precondition of the preservation of archaeological features" as outlined in the "Historic Site 'Furuichi Kofungun' Preservation and Management Plan". The reform of any constructions for maintenance of the kindergarten shall be carried out using such methods that keep the impact on the archaeological features to the minimum and with due respect to the landscape.</li> <li>- Moreover, those constructions on the site which can negatively affect the site in the future, measures such as removal or relocation to a different venue shall be considered.</li> </ul>
History of surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excavations were conducted around the site prior to residential construction, and cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> were found on the mound.</li> </ul>
History of repair and improvement works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No record to be specified.</li> </ul>

Component Part 25: Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	
Owner(s)	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
Legal status	<i>Ryobo</i>
Public access	The worship area (the approaching path and worship place) is open to the public. The rest is off-limits.
State of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The mound and the moat remain in good condition.</li> <li>- There is a small amount of water in one section of the moat, and this has no impact on the mound.</li> <li>- The mound and the bank are covered with trees, and overgrown and falling trees may affect the site.</li> <li>- Within the site, there are facilities for worship such as a <i>torii</i> gate, lanterns, gates and stone fences; and a guard station and fences required for site management.</li> </ul>
Concrete management methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The mound extends across a wide area; however, inspections are undertaken throughout the site by multiple staff members few times a year and great efforts are made to check if there are any abnormalities.</li> <li>- Trees on the mound shall in principle be kept as they are. However, potentially hazardous dead or damaged trees shall be felled, in order to prevent falling trees from damaging the archaeological features.</li> <li>- As for the trees on the bank, in addition to the felling of dead and damaged ones, those which pose a threat to neighboring land shall be removed immediately.</li> <li>- In principle, no new trees are to be planted.</li> <li>- Repairs of such facilities are implemented as required to maintain ritual and management functions at the site; however, construction methods which would not affect the archaeological features shall be selected, with due consideration for the landscape.</li> </ul>
History of surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An excavation was conducted within the site during the rebuilding of the <i>torii</i> gate and identified cylindrical and representational <i>haniwa</i>. Around the site, excavations have been conducted prior to residential construction, and cylindrical and representational <i>haniwa</i> were unearthed from the bank and the outer moat.</li> </ul>
History of repair and improvement works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No record to be specified</li> </ul>

Component Part 26: Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	
Owner(s)	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
Legal status	Ryobo
Public access	The worship area (the approaching path and worship place) is open to the public. The rest is off-limits.
State of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The mound and the moat remain in good condition.</li> <li>- A section of the moat contains a small amount of water; however, this has not affected the mound.</li> <li>- The mound and the bank are covered with trees, and overgrown and falling trees may affect the site.</li> <li>- Within the site, there are facilities for worship such as a <i>torii</i> gate, lanterns, gates and stone fences; and a guard station and fences required for site management.</li> <li>- An interpretation board is installed within the precinct of a Shinto shrine, which is adjacent to the kofun. From where the board stands, one has a panoramic view of the mound.</li> </ul>
Concrete management methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The mound extends across a wide area; however, inspections are undertaken throughout site by multiple staff members few times a year and great efforts are made to check if there are any abnormalities.</li> <li>- Trees on the mound shall in principle be kept as they are. However, potentially hazardous dead or damaged trees shall be felled, in order to prevent falling trees from damaging the archaeological features.</li> <li>- As for the trees on the bank, in addition to the felling of dead and damaged ones, those which pose a threat to neighboring land shall be removed immediately.</li> <li>- In principle, no new trees are to be planted.</li> <li>- Repairs of such facilities are implemented as required to maintain ritual and management functions at the site; however, construction methods which would not affect the archaeological features shall be selected, with due consideration for the landscape.</li> </ul>
History of surveys	- Excavations were conducted around the site prior to residential construction, and a row of cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> was identified standing in and on the bank.
History of repair and improvement works	- No record to be specified.

Component Part 27: Nabezuka Kofun	
Owner(s)	Fujiidera City
Legal status	Historic Site
Public access	Allowed
State of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trees on the mound have grown tall and some erosion has been identified around the mound, leading to the adoption of protective measures which have ensured that it remains in good condition, such as: felling trees, covering the mound with a layer of earth, and planting sod.</li> <li>- Facilities required for site management such as fences, a signpost and an interpretation board to communicate the value as a Historic Site to visitors have been installed.</li> </ul>
Concrete management methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vegetation on the mound shall be maintained by planting sod as protective measure for the mound. Re-sodding shall be conducted so as not to damage the archaeological features, and weeds shall be removed.</li> <li>- Repairs are undertaken as necessary for site management functions; however, a construction method which would not affect the archaeological features shall be selected, with due consideration for the landscape.</li> </ul>
History of surveys	- Excavations were conducted around the site prior to residential construction. Paving stones were identified and a row of cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> was excavated from the mound.
History of repair and improvement works	- Measures taken to protect the mound include felling trees, covering the mound with a layer of earth, and planting sod. Stairs have been installed to allow visitors to climb up to the mound safely.

Component Part 28: Suketayama Kofun	
Owner(s)	Fujiidera City
Legal status	Historic Site
Public access	Allowed
State of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The megalith used as the tomb's burial facility was exposed, and covering earth over the mound had been eroded. To deal with this, some trees were thinned, and earth and sod were laid down as protective measures.</li> <li>- Facilities required for site management such as fences, a signpost and an interpretation board to communicate the value as a Historic Site to visitors have been installed.</li> </ul>
Concrete management methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vegetation on the mound shall be maintained by planting sod as a protective measure for the mound, and weeds shall be removed. Trees for landscaping purposes shall be protected and nurtured, on the condition that they protect the archaeological features.</li> <li>- Repairs are undertaken as necessary for site management functions; however, a construction method which would not affect the archaeological features shall be selected, with due consideration for the landscape.</li> </ul>
History of surveys	- Excavations were conducted around the site prior to residential construction. The moat was identified and a row of cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> was excavated from the moat.
History of repair and improvement works	- Sod has been planted to protect the mound.

Component Part 29: Nakayamazuka Kofun, Component Part 30: Yashimazuka Kofun	
Owner(s)	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
Legal status	<i>Ryobo</i>
Public access	Off-limits
State of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The mound remains in good condition.</li> <li>- The mound and the bank are covered with trees, and overgrown and falling trees may affect the site.</li> <li>- Fences required to manage these sites have been installed.</li> </ul>
Concrete management methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trees on the mound shall in principle be kept as they are. However, potentially hazardous dead or damaged trees shall be felled, in order to prevent falling trees from damaging the archaeological features.</li> <li>- Trees posing a danger to neighboring residences shall be treated.</li> <li>- In principle, no new trees are to be planted.</li> <li>- Repairs are undertaken as necessary for site management functions; however, a construction method which would not affect the archaeological features shall be selected, with due consideration for the landscape.</li> </ul>
History of surveys	- Excavations were conducted around the two Kofun prior to residential construction. A moat was identified and cylindrical and representational <i>haniwa</i> were unearthed from the mound. Large and small wooden sleds ( <i>shura</i> ) were unearthed from another excavation in the moat between the two Kofun.
History of repair and improvement works	- No record to be specified.

Component Part 31: Komuroyama Kofun	
Owner(s)	Fujiidera City and private ownership
Legal status	Historic Site
Public access	Allowed
State of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A section of the mound was altered; however, the mound is completely preserved and the moat has been preserved underground. Thus, the mound and the moat remain generally in good condition.</li> <li>- A part of the visitors' path to the mound is scraped off. It is necessary to put an additional layer of earth to strengthen it.</li> <li>- Parts of the mound and site include private land used for residences. However, these areas are considered as "areas for special consideration concerning present usage applications on the precondition of the preservation of archaeological features" as outlined in the "Historic Site 'Furuichi Kofungun' Preservation and Management Plan" and are maintained appropriately by their owners.</li> <li>- The trees on the mound are largely cherry and plum planted sometime between the mid-1960s to mid-1970s, with some persimmon trees remaining from the time the area was used as an orchard.</li> <li>- The effects on archaeological features of the sawtooth oaks planted before the Second World War for firewood and charcoal are visible.</li> <li>- Facilities required for site management such as fences, a signpost and an interpretation board to communicate the value as a Historic Site to visitors have been installed.</li> <li>- There are homes which were built before the site was designated as a Historic Site; therefore, reconstruction of subsidiary structures related to maintaining the residential environment will be conducted.</li> </ul>
Concrete management methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Efforts to convert privately owned parts of the sites to public ownership shall be continued, in order for better protection and maintenance.</li> <li>- Measures to control vegetation on the mound shall be implemented as required, including felling and pruning trees. When the trees are negatively affecting the archaeological features, they shall be felled so that the underbrush can grow. Thus, a landscape reminiscent of the original appearance of the kofun shall be created. Trees for landscaping purposes shall be protected and nurtured, on the condition that they protect the archaeological features.</li> <li>- Repairs are undertaken as necessary for site management functions; however, a construction method which would not affect the archaeological features shall be selected, with due consideration for the landscape.</li> <li>- On the mound and a part of the moat, there exist some privately owned pieces of land such as housing land. These are defined as "areas for special consideration concerning present usage applications on the precondition of the preservation of archaeological features" as outlined in the "Historic Site 'Furuichi Kofungun' Preservation and Management Plan". When reforming constructions necessary for maintaining a living environment, a construction method which would keep the impact on the archaeological features to the minimum shall be selected with due respect to the landscape.</li> <li>- The constructions which can negatively affect the site in the future shall be subject to consideration for removal or relocation to another venue, in the long term.</li> </ul>
History of surveys	- Excavation has been conducted within the site during the installation of drainage path and identified a row of cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> from the moat and bank. Another excavation has been conducted during residential construction around the site and identified the moat and bank, and cylindrical and representational <i>haniwa</i> were unearthed.
History of repair and improvement works	- No record to be specified.

Component Part 32: Otorizuka Kofun	
Owner(s)	Fujiidera City
Legal status	Historic Site
Public access	Allowed
State of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The round rear section of the mound has some holes where an anti-aircraft gun was likely to have been positioned, as well as digging works likely to have been used to hide aircraft during the Second World War. Despite this, the mound is almost completely intact, and remains generally in good condition.</li> <li>- The moat is preserved underground and the state of conservation is good.</li> <li>- On the mound are sawtooth oaks planted during the war for firewood and charcoal. Their growth impedes that of any undergrowth.</li> <li>- Facilities required for site management such as fences, a signpost and an interpretation board to communicate the value as a Historic Site to visitors have been installed.</li> <li>- The round section of the mound has some holes where an anti-aircraft gun was likely to have been positioned as well as digging works likely to have been used to hide aircraft.</li> </ul>
Concrete management methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Measures to control vegetation on the mound shall be implemented as required, including felling and pruning trees. When the trees are negatively affecting the archaeological features, they shall be felled so that the underbrush can grow. Thus, a landscape reminiscent of the original appearance of the kofun shall be created. Trees for landscaping purposes shall be protected and nurtured, on the condition that they protect the archaeological features.</li> <li>- Repairs are undertaken as necessary for site management functions; however, a construction method which would not affect the archaeological features shall be selected, with due consideration for the landscape.</li> <li>- As for the hole in the rear round part of the mound which is considered to be a trace of anti-aircraft gun installment, as well as the pits in which airplanes were presumably hidden, a condition survey shall be implemented. This is to find out if and to what extent they give impact on the original kofun features. Any pits which possibly give impact to the kofun shall receive a protective treatment, such as reburial.</li> </ul>
History of surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excavations during the waterway repairs within the site identified paving stones, projections, and a row of <i>haniwa</i> on the lower terrace. Cylindrical and representational <i>haniwa</i> were unearthed. Other excavations have been conducted around the site prior to the residential construction. The moat and bank were identified, and cylindrical and representational <i>haniwa</i> were unearthed.</li> </ul>
History of repair and improvement works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No record to be specified.</li> </ul>

Component Part 33: Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun, Konda-maruyama Kofun and Futatsuzuka Kofun	
Owner(s)	National Government (Imperial Household Agency) Part of the outer moat and outer bank of Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun: Habikino City and private ownership
Legal status	<i>Ryobo</i> Part of the outer moat and outer bank of Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun: Historic Site
Public access	- Entry into the mound and the inner moat of Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun, which incorporates Konda-maruyama Kofun and Futatsuzuka Kofun, is prohibited except to the worship area (worship place and its approaching path).
State of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The mound and inner moat of the Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun remain in good condition. The outer moat and the outer bank of Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun are preserved underground, and currently the overall state of conservation of this site, as well as that of Konda-maruyama Kofun and Futatsuzuka Kofun, is good.</li> <li>- Parts of the outer moat and bank of Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun are private lands containing orchards. However, these areas are conserved appropriately by their owners based on their designation as "areas for special consideration concerning present usage applications on the precondition of the preservation of archaeological features" as outlined in the "Historic Site 'Furuichi Kofungun' Preservation and Management Plan," and are managed and maintained as appropriate by the owners.</li> <li>- The outer moat and tops of the outer bank include orchards of flowering plants, cherry and fig; however, the depths of digging required for their maintenance and harvesting are shallow and have no impacts on the archaeological features.</li> <li>- At Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun, the inner moat is filled with water and currently has no effect on the mound.</li> <li>- The western part of the moat has been filled in by sediment, but this has no effect on the archaeological features.</li> <li>- The site contains facilities comprising the worship place, such as a <i>torii</i> gate, lanterns, gate, and stone fences. Other facilities required for the management of the site have also been installed, such as an office, fences, interpretation boards and warning signs, as well as the sluice gates and spillways for the moats and a pergola for visitors.</li> <li>- These facilities are repaired as required to maintain ritual and management functions at the site.</li> </ul>
Concrete management methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The mound of Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun extends across a wide area; however, inspections are undertaken throughout the site by multiple staff members few times a year and great efforts are made to check if there are any abnormalities.</li> <li>- Efforts to convert privately owned parts of the sites to public ownership shall be continued for better protection and maintenance.</li> <li>- The trees on the mound of Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun shall be, in principle, kept as they are. However, potentially hazardous dead or damaged trees shall be felled, in order to prevent falling trees from damaging the archaeological features.</li> <li>- Regarding the trees on the Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun's inner moat and those on the mounds of Konda-maruyama Kofun and Futatsuzuka Kofun, dead or damaged ones shall be felled, and those trees which are a danger to neighboring land shall be removed immediately.</li> <li>- As for the flowers, ornamental plants and cherry trees which are planted on the outer moat and outer bank of Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun for the sake of scenic beauty, no new plantings shall be done in principle. When replacing ornamental plants, it shall be done only on the sedimentary soil over the archaeological features, so that the latter will not be affected.</li> <li>- The fig trees in the orchard on the outer moat and outer bank of Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun shall be replaced if needed for the agricultural work, while making sure the archaeological features would not be affected by limiting the depth of excavation.</li> <li>- Repairs of such facilities are implemented as required to maintain ritual and management functions at the site; however, construction methods which would not affect the archaeological features shall be selected, with due consideration for the landscape.</li> <li>- No site amenities, in principle, shall be newly installed.</li> <li>- The privately owned land such as the orchard on a part of outer moat and outer bank of the Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun shall be managed appropriately by their owners. The land is defined as "areas for special consideration concerning present usage applications on the precondition of the preservation of archaeological features" as outlined in the "Historic Site 'Furuichi Kofungun' Preservation and Management Plan". When repairing the farm road and cabin which are used for the orchard management, a work method which would limit the impact to the archaeological features to the minimum and respect the landscape shall be selected. In addition, any constructions on the site which might negatively affect the kofun in the future shall be subject to consideration for removal or relocation to another venue in long term. Habikino City shall buy out the currently privately owned land as necessary and convert it to public ownership, for a better site protection and conservation.</li> </ul>
History of surveys	<p><b>Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun</b> [33-1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excavation within the site has been conducted for the confirmation of the outer moat, and cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> was unearthed. Another excavation around the site during the river improvement and residential construction identified the outer moat and ditches demarcating the outer moat. A large number of cylindrical and representational <i>haniwa</i>, <i>Sue ware</i> and <i>Haji ware</i> were excavated.</li> </ul> <p><b>Konda-maruyama Kofun</b> [33-2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No record to be specified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Futatsuzuka Kofun</b> [33-3]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No record to be specified.</li> </ul>
History of repair and improvement works	<p><b>Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun</b> [33-1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Repair works for administrative office have been conducted, and temporal planting work has been completed.</li> </ul> <p><b>Konda-maruyama Kofun</b> [33-2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No record to be specified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Futatsuzuka Kofun</b> [33-3]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No record to be specified.</li> </ul>



Component Part 34: Higashiumazuka Kofun, Component Part 35: Kurizuka Kofun, Component Part 40: Mukohakayama Kofun, Component Part 41: Nishiumazuka Kofun	
Owner(s)	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
Legal status	<i>Ryobo</i>
Public access	Off-limits
State of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The mound and the moat remain in good condition.</li> <li>- On the mound are found tall trees. It is anticipated that fallen trees would affect the site.</li> <li>- Fences required to manage these sites have been installed.</li> </ul>
Concrete management methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trees on the mound shall in principle be kept as they are. However, potentially hazardous dead or damaged trees shall be felled, in order to prevent falling trees from damaging the archaeological features.</li> <li>- Trees posing a danger to neighboring residences shall be treated.</li> <li>- In principle, no new trees are to be planted.</li> <li>- Repairs are undertaken as necessary for site management functions; however, a construction method which would not affect the archaeological features shall be selected, with due consideration for the landscape.</li> </ul>
History of surveys	<p><b>Higashiumazuka Kofun</b> [34]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excavations during the construction of fences for schools near the site revealed a row of cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> and the moat.</li> </ul> <p><b>Kurizuka Kofun</b> [35]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excavations around the site during residential construction identified the moat and paving stones, and cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> were unearthed.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mukohakayama Kofun</b> [40]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excavations around the site during the construction of a municipal facility and road expansion identified the moat of Mukohakayama Kofun [38], the bank of Hakayama Kofun and earthen bridge connecting the moat. Another excavation during residential construction also identified a moat, and cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> were unearthed.</li> </ul> <p><b>Nishiumazuka Kofun</b> [41]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excavations around the site during residential construction identified a moat, and cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> and <i>Sue</i> ware were unearthed.</li> </ul>
History of repair and improvement works	<p><b>Higashiumazuka Kofun</b> [34]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No record to be specified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Kurizuka Kofun</b> [35]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No record to be specified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mukohakayama Kofun</b> [40]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A visitor route neighboring the site has been installed.</li> </ul> <p><b>Nishiumazuka Kofun</b> [41]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No record to be specified.</li> </ul>

Component Part 36: Higashiyama Kofun	
Owner(s)	Private ownership
Legal status	Historic Site
Public access	Off-limits
State of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The state of conservation on the mound is good and the moat is also preserved underground.</li> <li>- The mound is covered with trees, and overgrown and falling trees may affect the site.</li> <li>- Trees growing on the mound are anticipated to have some impacts on the site.</li> </ul>
Concrete management methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Efforts to convert privately owned parts of the sites to public ownership shall be continued, in order for better protection and maintenance.</li> <li>- Once the mound came under the public ownership, a vegetation survey of the trees on the mound shall be conducted, and the trees shall be felled in order to create a landscape in which the original appearance of the kofun can be visually perceived.</li> <li>- Trees shall be protected and nurtured, on condition that they protect the archaeological features.</li> </ul>
History of surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excavations for the confirmation within the site have been conducted, and a row of cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> and paving stones were identified from the terrace.</li> </ul>
History of repair and improvement works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No record to be specified.</li> </ul>

Component Part 37: Hazamiyama Kofun	
Owner(s)	Fujiidera City (There are water rights to the moat, which is managed as a reservoir. Part of the moat is also managed as part of Osaka Prefecture's road network.)
Legal status	Historic Site
Public access	Off-limits
State of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Osaka-soto-kanjo-sen loop line road passes right by the site. While a section of the moat was included in the initial road project site, the prefectural and municipal cultural property department and the urban development department held talks and decided to conserve the archaeological feature, by designating it as a Historic Site and by changing the road design to reduce the number of lanes.</li> <li>- Although the mound is partially altered through soil removal, it is completely preserved. Some parts of the moat were reclaimed due to the development of paddy fields in Edo period, but the archaeological features are preserved underground. Thus, the mound and the moat remain in good condition.</li> <li>- Sawtooth oaks planted for firewood and charcoal before the Second World War grow on the mound and impede the development of undergrowth.</li> <li>- The moat is filled with water, except for one part at the round section of the mound. There is some erosion observed at the foot of the mound.</li> <li>- Facilities required for site management such as fences, a signpost and an interpretation board to communicate the value as a Historic Site to visitors have been installed.</li> </ul>
Concrete management methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The trees on the mound shall be felled and pruned as necessary. The felling of dangerous trees along the foot of the mound shall be done also for nurturing the underbrush, as well as for creating a landscape where the original appearance of the kofun can be perceived. Trees for landscaping purposes shall be protected and nurtured, on the condition that they protect the archaeological features.</li> <li>- The installation of gabion baskets is being considered to prevent erosion caused by the moat water along the foot of the mound.</li> <li>- Repairs are undertaken as necessary for site management functions; however, a construction method which would not affect the archaeological features shall be selected, with due consideration for the landscape.</li> </ul>
History of surveys	- Excavations around the site during residential and office constructions have been done, and ditches connecting between moat and the outer moat have been identified, and cylindrical and representational <i>haniwa</i> and <i>Sue</i> ware were unearthed for the ditches.
History of repair and improvement works	- No record to be specified.

Component Part 38: Hakayama Kofun	
Owner(s)	Mound: National Government (Imperial Household Agency) Moat and bank: Habikino City, Fujiidera City and Private ownership
Legal status	Mound: <i>Ryobo</i> and Historic Site Moat and bank: Historic Site
Public access	Access to the mound is prohibited. A fence has been installed to prohibit entry to the moat.
State of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The mound and the moat remain in good condition.</li> <li>- The mound is covered with trees, and overgrown and falling trees may affect the site.</li> <li>- The moat is filled with water and some erosion has been observed at the foot of the mound.</li> <li>- Residential, non-fecal wastewater drains into the moat, and the deterioration of its quality has been noted.</li> <li>- Facilities necessary for the management of the site such as fences, interpretation boards and warning signage have installed within the site.</li> <li>- A graveyard belonging to a local community occupies a part of the moat and bank; however, this area is considered as an "area for special consideration concerning present usage applications on the precondition of the preservation of archaeological features" as outlined in the "Historic Site 'Furuichi Kofungun' Preservation and Management Plan" and is maintained appropriately by the owners.</li> </ul>
Concrete management methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trees on the mound shall in principle be kept as they are. However, potentially hazardous dead or damaged trees shall be felled, in order to prevent falling trees from damaging the archaeological features.</li> <li>- An embankment work shall be considered as a measure against the erosion of the foot of the mound caused by the moat water. When conducting the work, the trees on the mound shall be thinned beforehand.</li> <li>- The water quality testing shall be regularly monitored, as its deterioration has been observed. Bilge pipes shall be installed for miscellaneous drainage, in order to prevent it from flowing into the moat.</li> <li>- Repairs are undertaken as necessary for site management functions; however, a construction method which would not affect the archaeological features shall be selected, with due consideration for the landscape.</li> <li>- The property-ward-owned modern cemetery on a section of the moat and the bank shall be appropriately managed by the owners. The land is defined as "areas for special consideration concerning present usage applications on the precondition of the preservation of archaeological features" as outlined in the "Historic Site 'Furuichi Kofungun' Preservation and Management Plan". The cemetery shall not be extended further. When replacing the gravestones, the owners are required to employ a work method which would not affect the archaeological features and is respectful to the landscape.</li> </ul>
History of surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A cover stone of a chest-shaped stone coffin has been confirmed during a survey. Excavations during residential construction within and around the site have been conducted and identified bank and paving stones on the bank. Cylindrical and representational <i>haniwa</i> and <i>Sue</i> ware were found from the excavations.</li> <li>- Non-excavation survey.</li> </ul>
History of repair and improvement works	- No record to be specified.

Component Part 39: Nonaka Kofun	
Owner(s)	Fujiidera City; Private ownership
Legal status	Historic Site
Public access	Allowed
State of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The area surrounding the mound has been partially modified due to the construction of residences; however, as a burial facility and a row of <i>haniwa</i> were excavated, it is believed that the archaeological features and artifacts were well preserved underground.</li> <li>- Part of the mound is a privately owned land. This area is considered as an "area for special consideration concerning present usage applications on the precondition of the preservation of archaeological features" as outlined in the "Historic Site 'Furuichi Kofungun' Preservation and Management Plan" and is maintained appropriately by the owners.</li> <li>- Facilities required for site management such as fences, a signpost and an interpretation board to communicate the value as a Historic Site to visitors have been installed.</li> </ul>
Concrete management methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Efforts to convert privately owned parts of the sites to public ownership shall be continued, in order for better protection and maintenance.</li> <li>- The vegetation on the mound shall be mowed when necessary. Some trees shall be felled, in order to nurture the underbrush which protects the mound.</li> <li>- The privately owned land such as housing land on a section of the mound and the moat shall be appropriately managed by the owners. The land is defined as "areas for special consideration concerning present usage applications on the precondition of the preservation of archaeological features" as outlined in the "Historic Site 'Furuichi Kofungun' Preservation and Management Plan".</li> <li>- When reforming the constructions which are for maintaining the living environment, a work method which would keep the impact to the archaeological features to the minimum and is respectful to the landscape. Moreover, those constructions which could affect the kofun negatively in the future shall be subject to consideration for removal or relocation to another venue. Fujiidera City shall envisage buying out and placing the land under public ownership, if necessary, from the viewpoint of protection and conservation.</li> </ul>
History of surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excavation was done on the top of the mound in 1964 and identified five rows of wooden boxes, and found a large number of iron cuirass, iron weapons, iron farming tools, stone accessories, stoneware from the Korean peninsula, <i>Haji</i> ware, stone mortar and pestle in them. Another excavation around the site during residential construction identified a moat, and more than 40,000 mortar-shaped beads and representational <i>haniwa</i> were unearthed from the moat.</li> </ul>
History of repair and improvement works	- No record to be specified. Reconstruction work is planned for the future.

Component Part 42: Joganjiyama Kofun	
Owner(s)	Fujiidera City and private ownership
Legal status	Historic Site
Public access	Essentially off-limits
State of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Part of the mound has been altered but it is possible to reconstruct it to its original size and structure. Its current state of conservation is good.</li> <li>- The mound is covered with trees, and overgrown and falling trees may affect the site.</li> <li>- Part of the site is on privately owned land.</li> <li>- Facilities required for site management such as fences, a signpost and an interpretation board to communicate the value as a Historic Site to visitors have been installed.</li> <li>- A privately owned cemetery lies within the site and is appropriately maintained by the owners.</li> </ul>
Concrete management methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Efforts to convert privately owned parts of the sites to public ownership shall be continued, in order for better protection and maintenance.</li> <li>- The vegetation on the mound shall be mowed as necessary. Some trees shall be felled, in order to nurture the underbrush which protects the mound.</li> <li>- Repairs are undertaken as necessary for site management functions; however, a construction method which would not affect the archaeological features shall be selected, with due consideration for the landscape.</li> <li>- The modern graves on the site shall be appropriately managed by their private owners.</li> </ul>
History of surveys	- Excavation around the site implemented during pond improvement identified a moat, mound and paving stones on the bank. Cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> and <i>Sue</i> ware have excavated from the moat.
History of repair and improvement works	- No record to be specified.

Component Part 43: Aoyama Kofun	
Owner(s)	Private ownership (Water rights are held over the moat, but this water is currently not being utilized.)
Legal status	Historic Site
Public access	Off-limits
State of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The mound and the moat remain in good condition.</li> <li>- The mound is covered with trees, and overgrown and falling trees may affect the site.</li> <li>- Private land in the mound areas are considered as "areas for special consideration concerning present usage applications on the precondition of the preservation of archaeological features" as outlined in the "Historic Site 'Furuichi Kofungun' Preservation and Management Plan" and are maintained appropriately by their owners.</li> <li>- The moat is filled with water and has a profusion of aquatic plants.</li> <li>- Facilities required for site management such as fences, a signpost and an interpretation board to communicate the value as a Historic Site to visitors have been installed.</li> </ul>
Concrete management methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fujiidera City shall buy out the mound to place the kofun under public ownership for the sake of protection and conservation once the unused water concession of the moat is renounced.</li> <li>- Once the mound comes under public ownership, a vegetation survey shall be conducted on the trees on the mound, and the trees shall be felled in order to create a landscape which the original appearance of the kofun can be visually perceived.</li> <li>- The aquatic plants in the moat shall be periodically removed.</li> <li>- Private land in the mound areas are considered as "areas for special consideration concerning present usage applications on the precondition of the preservation of archaeological features" as outlined in the "Historic Site 'Furuichi Kofungun' Preservation and Management Plan" and are maintained appropriately by their owners. Repairs of facilities for maintaining management functions are implemented. Repairs are undertaken as necessary for site management functions; however, a construction method which would not affect the archaeological features shall be selected, with due consideration for the landscape.</li> </ul>
History of surveys	- Excavation around the site during residential construction identified the moat.
History of repair and improvement works	- No record to be specified.

Component Part 44: Minegazuka Kofun	
Owner(s)	Habikino City (The moat is also managed as a reservoir.)
Legal status	Historic Site
Public access	Off-limits
State of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The mound and the moat remain generally in good condition. Part of the moat is preserved underground.</li> <li>- The moat is filled with water and some erosion along the foot of the mound has been identified.</li> <li>- The mound is covered with trees, and overgrown and falling trees may affect the site.</li> <li>- Facilities required for site management such as sluice gate, fences, a signpost and an interpretation board to communicate the value as a Historic Site to visitors have been installed.</li> </ul>
Concrete management methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Once the mound comes under public ownership, a vegetation survey shall be conducted on the trees on the mound, and the trees shall be felled in order to create a landscape in which the original appearance of the kofun can be visually perceived.</li> <li>- Protective measures against the erosion caused by the moat water shall be implemented along the foot of the mound.</li> <li>- Repairs are undertaken as necessary for site management functions; however, a construction method which would not affect the archaeological features shall be selected, with due consideration for the landscape.</li> </ul>
History of surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excavation has been conducted for the confirmation of the mound. A boat-shaped stone coffin and pit-style stone chamber have been identified at the round section of the mound, and bronze mirrors, swords for rituals, armors, beads, horse trappings and quivers, as well as personal ornaments made of gold and silver were unearthed from them. From the square section of the mound, a row of cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> has been identified. Another excavation on the inner and outer moats has been done, and cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> and <i>Sue</i> ware were unearthed from them. Excavation around the site prior to store construction identified the outer moat of the mound.</li> </ul>
History of repair and improvement works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The traces of the bank and the outer moat were revealed on the ground through a survey during the development of the park on the northwest side of square section of the mound.</li> </ul>

Component Part 45: Hakuchoryo Kofun	
Owner(s)	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
Legal status	<i>Ryobo</i>
Public access	Off-limits except for the worship area (the approaching path and the worship place)
State of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The mound and the moat remain in good condition.</li> <li>- The mound is covered with trees, and overgrown and falling trees may affect the site.</li> <li>- Earth was placed on parts of the sloping sections of the mound followed by plantings of willow saplings.</li> <li>- In principle, no new trees are to be planted. However, earth was placed on parts of the sloping sections of the mound followed by plantings of willow saplings.</li> <li>- Some erosion along the foot of the mound was identified in the past, but further erosion has been prevented due to the construction work for embankment implemented.</li> <li>- Within the site, facilities for worship such as a <i>torii</i> gate, lanterns, a gate and a stone fence have been installed, along with fences and a guardhouse necessary for management of the site and channels and spillways to regulate the moat.</li> </ul>
Concrete management methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trees on the mound shall in principle be kept as they are. However, potentially hazardous dead or damaged trees shall be felled, in order to prevent falling trees from damaging the archaeological features.</li> <li>- As for the trees on the bank, in addition to the felling of dead and damaged ones, those which pose a threat to neighboring land shall be removed immediately.</li> <li>- Repairs of such facilities are implemented as required to maintain ritual and management functions at the site; however, construction methods which would not affect the archaeological features shall be selected, with due consideration for the landscape.</li> </ul>
History of surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excavations for the mound and the bank during the mound fall restoration work and embankment construction work have been conducted within the site, and a row of cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> has been identified on the terrace in the mound. Cylindrical and representational <i>haniwa</i> and miniature earthenware were excavated from the moat. Another excavation around the site has been conducted during residential construction, and ditches demarcating the outer bank have identified and cylindrical <i>haniwa</i> and <i>Sue</i> ware were unearthed from the ditches.</li> </ul>
History of repair and improvement works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Embankment work was implemented at the foot of the mound and the bank from 2002 through 2003. Prior excavations confirmed the status of archaeological features and artifacts before construction methods were considered. Gabion baskets were ultimately placed at the foot of the mound. The stone material of the rubble used to adjust the basket height and the stones inside them were deliberately chosen to differentiate them from that of the original cladding stones so that future generations can distinguish between them. In addition, repair work for sluice pipes in the moat has been completed.</li> </ul>



